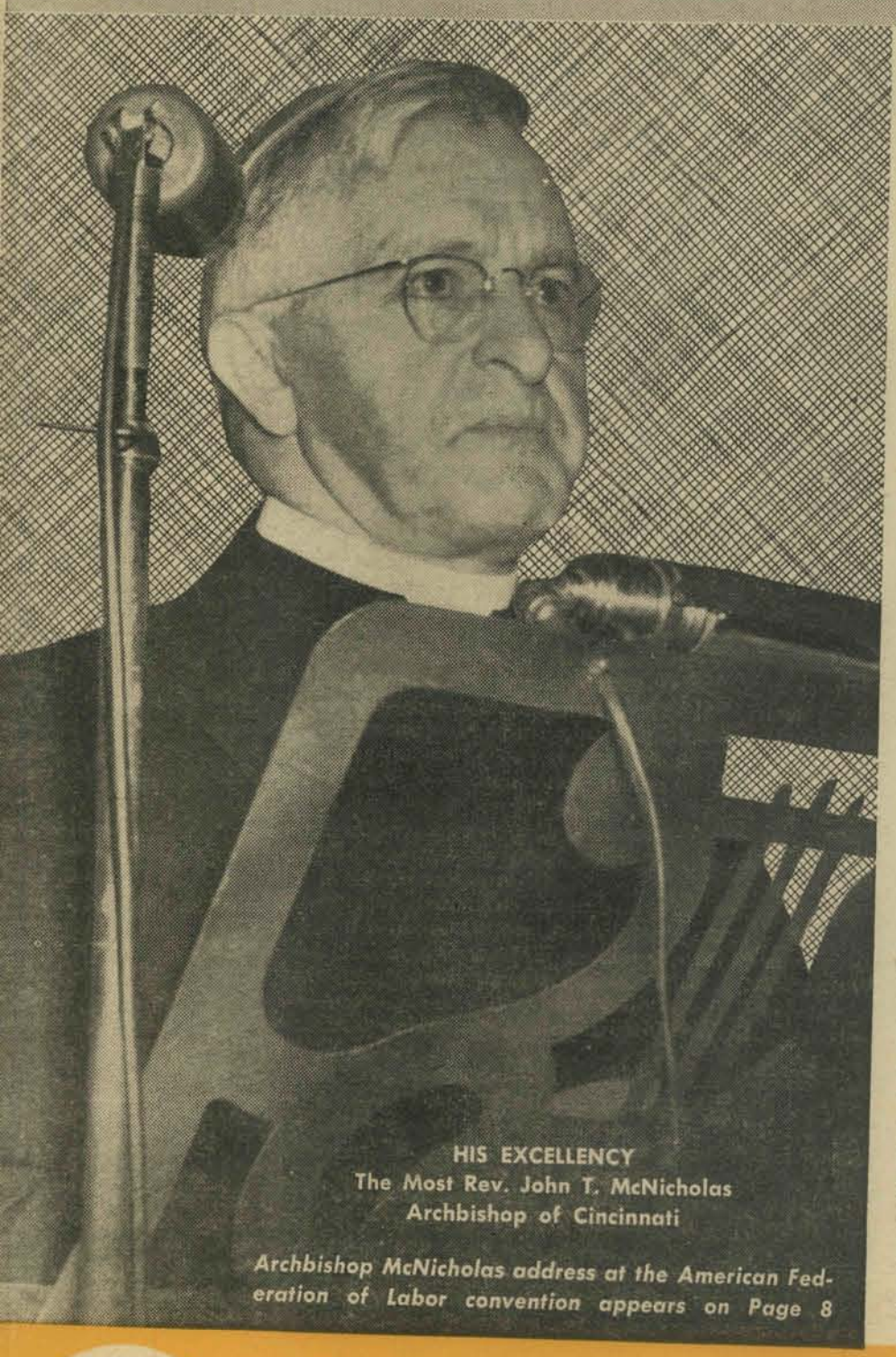
NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Royal Oak, Michigan | March 4, 1940 | Subscription: Three Dollars per Year | 10c

IS MAYOR LaGUARDIA HUNTING CHRISTIANS?



HIS EXCELLENCY
The Most Rev. John T. McNicholas
Archbishop of Cincinnati

Archbishop McNicholas address at the American Federation of Labor convention appears on Page 8

STORM OVER QUIZZING OF N.Y. POLICE IS NOT ENDED WITH REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although Mayor LaGuardia concluded his inquisition of New York's 18,314 police by reporting that "only 27 were found to be members of the Christian Front," the incident is by no means concluded as far as the press, patriotic groups, or the police themselves, are concerned.

The Mayor, in collaboration with Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, conducted an OGPU poll of "New York's Finest," to determine the Christian Front membership in police ranks—*a move without parallel in the long history of the New York Police Department.*

Rebellion against this invasion of the privacy of the religious belief of policemen was immediate. Delegates of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association—with a membership of 15,000 — condemned the action heartily and agreed to defend any member whose status should be jeopardized by the Mayor's un-American action.

The *Brooklyn Tablet*, organ of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brooklyn, termed the investigation, "infamous, demoralizing, insulting, un-American, anti-Christian, and little less than a slander on all Christians."

The *New York Sun* quoted the Rev. Jerome P. Holland, a Catholic priest and son of a man who served the New York Police Department for 28 years, to the effect that Mayor LaGuardia owed the police a "public apology" for his insulting investigation.

"Let's have a showdown on this whole issue," said Father Holland. "The organization which bears the name 'Christian' and which—having read its aims and purposes—is dedicated to Christian ideals, is charged with being 'subversive,' with preventing a policeman from doing his duty.

"The entire membership of the Police Department is questioned on membership in this organization. Why? What's behind it?

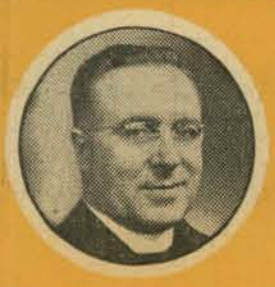
"No such questionnaire was given to Paul Kern when he was actively engaged in winning support for Loyalist Spain.

"No such questionnaire was given the Mayor when he extolled Soviet Russia at the World's Fair.

"No such questionnaire was given to Gerson, Borough President Isaac's irremovable aid.

"No such questionnaire was given to the school teachers, although it is more than a 'silly rumor' that many are Communists and fellow travelers.

(Continued on Page 13)



BIRTH CONTROL CULT CLAIMS IT'S POPULAR ★ WAR PRESS PROPAGANDISTS REPEATING 1914 ★ GOVERNMENT'S CORPORATIONS LOSING MONEY

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DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

'Social Justice' to Have Birthday

NEXT WEEK, SOCIAL JUSTICE, your own National Magazine, will observe its fourth anniversary. Actually, the commemoration should be with this first edition in March; but veteran readers who remember the situation four years ago will recall that the facilities for cutting address stencils could only handle about 150,000 a week. By postponing the initial edition until the second week of March, 150,000 additional subscribers were enabled to receive that first edition.

SOCIAL JUSTICE goes into its fourth anniversary week with stencil punching crews once more under pressure to keep up with renewals and new subscriptions. In addition, thousands of loyal and hard working distributors are compelled to increase their bulk orders weekly.

Borrowing an oldtime advertising slogan for a famous cigaret, "such popularity must be deserved!"

' ' '

SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine has known an eventful career. The circulation of that little old newspaper tabloid all but reached one million subscriptions weekly; and this, mind you, in the days before our hard-working loyalists had built up delivery routes and bulk sales on the street.

"Timely, but not attractive" was the popular verdict on that little pioneer. Attempting a magazine format more worthy of our table of contents, SOCIAL JUSTICE next achieved a product that was dubbed, "attractive, but no longer timely." Experimenting in the reader's interest to achieve both an attractive format and a timely contents, we went to the combination of rotogravure and, as the printers say, "letter press."

But the early deadline required for those attractive magazine pages still exacted a sacrifice of timeliness and flexibility. So, with the first of the year, we dropped the roto pages, for the time being, to give our readers as up-to-the-minute intelligence as is mechanically possible in a national magazine of our circulation and diverse distribution.

That, briefly, is the story of your SOCIAL JUSTICE.

' ' '

To give you an honest interpretation of the story behind the propaganda in the news of the day; and to be positive in a program of Christian social justice for our nation—this is the preoccupation and the aim of your National Weekly.

Your kind letters, but most of all, your subscription renewals, are assurance to us that this is what you, the readers, desire. Our birthday observance will be quiet. Since we are keeping a strict Lent, there will be no "celebration." The staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE will spend our birthday on the production of another upcoming edition that will be the best that Christian zeal and our journalistic craftsmanship can make it.

If you are moved by the impulse to do something for our birthday, and you were wanting a suggestion from us as to what would be acceptable and appropriate, why not make it another subscription for "Pal," our hard-working Circulation Manager.

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U.S. Deluded in U.S.S.R. Treaty

IN AN ARTICLE dealing with American-Russian relations, and conditions on which recognition was granted, especially those relating to religious freedom of American priests in Russia and Soviet propaganda in the United States, the Vatican City Newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* says (according to the Associated Press):

"It was hoped in this way to achieve certain moderation of Soviet religious intolerance in the same way that in the economic field Russia's need of buying machinery in America had induced Communism to temper its fury against bourgeois capitalism of the United States.

"All these hopes have been delusion. After these seven years the American Secretary of State has been compelled to declare that the Russians have not observed their obligations."

President Roosevelt Deplores Deception

IN THIS SAME connection, President Roosevelt in his recent address to the American Youth Congress "students of democracy" confessed his disappointment with the Russian experiment, and inferentially, with our own friendly co-operation with it. Unfortunately, the rowdiness of the youthful visitors to the Capitol distracted newspaper attention from the Roosevelt utterance. This should have had more publicity.

Said the President:

"More than 21 years ago I had the utmost sympathy for the Russian people. It was a change from imperial serfdom. I disliked the regimentation under Communism. I abhorred the indiscriminate killings of innocent victims. I heartily deprecated the banishment of religion—though I knew that before long Russia would return to religion for the simple reason that four or five thousand years of recorded history have proved that mankind always believed in God in spite of many abortive attempts to exile God. I hoped that Russia would work out its own problems and that their government would eventually become a peace-loving, popular government with a free ballot, which would not interfere with the integrity of its neighbors.

"That hope today is either shattered or put away in storage against a better day. The Soviet Union, as a matter of practical fact—as everyone knows who has the courage to face the fact—known to you and known to all the world—is a dictatorship as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world!"

Dirty Children Versus the Dirt

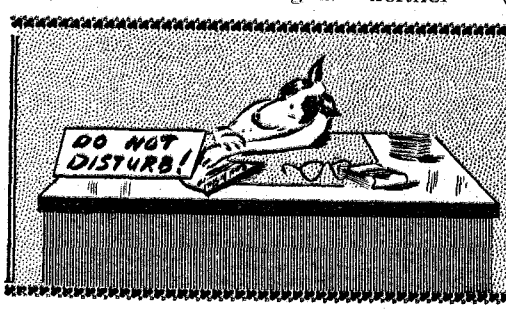
"IN DEALING with a case in which two parents were accused of shamefully neglecting their seven children, a London magistrate 'boiled over with rage,' and naturally mixed his metaphors and the issues," writes Canon Jackman in his widely quoted little parish bulletin, the *Holy Roodlets*. Msgr. Jackman continues:

"The neglect would have justified his rage, but instead, the enraged magistrate raged not at the dirt but at the existence of the seven children, and thereby displayed an unadulterated illustration of the topsy-turvy stupidity of birth control. The magistrate's rage implied that because seven children were dirty, therefore those seven children should not exist.

"And the seven children would probably argue back that because a magistrate was enraged, neither should that magistrate exist; and there would be more sense in the children's contention than in the magistrate's. But small blame to the magistrate, as his nonsense was no worse than the nonsense of the best advocate of birth control.

"Because society is too selfish, too muddle-headed to feed and bring up a normal number of children, society argues not about its own selfishness and muddle-headedness, but about the crime of having children at all. ***It never occurs to such a society that dirt should not exist on children: it can only argue that children should not exist under the dirt!***

"Apart from the fact that dirty children are generally happier than clean children," Canon Jackman concludes, "birth-controlling society contends that the best and easier way to have clean children is not to have children at all. We would rather leave the matter to the children themselves, who would certainly prefer to be dirty children than not to be children at all; and might in addition severely blame Mrs. Mullins and our friend of Clerkenwell's mother for having brought into the world such incoherent magistrates."



Quiet Week New for Pal

HELLO FOLKS:

Look what th' wind blew in—it's me again—y'r Pal. How are y' ennyway? Seems ages since I heard from enny uv ya.

Well, y'r wanderin' Circulation Manager hasn't very much t' report this week — life's been goin' on it's ushul calm way 'n I haven't had enny 'citement atall, other than visitin' Pete once in a while 'n foolin' 'round with him. I haven't had enny rides with th' Boss that amounted t' ennything in so long I don't know what the rest uv th' world looks like, only Woodward Avenue. Gee! I'll be glad when this Lent buziness is over 'n he won't be so tied down with work. Maybe we c'n do somethin' then.

I have my doubts, though, that he'll ever want t' go out in th' country 'r go visitin' 'r ennything so fruvulus, 'cause he's gone 'n bought himself shelves 'n shelves uv books —musty ol' volumes that look hundreds uv years old—'n I guess some uv 'em are. Gee! Y'd think he had a million dollars handed t'him, he's that tickled with his new library. I sniffed 'round th' books a bit, but none uv 'em struck me—there's nothin' there—on the low shelves ennyway, that appeal t' me—I'd rather read Napoleon in th' Sunday paper than enny uv his ol' books. I s'pose that's cause I'm not very smart—but books on th' Constitution 'n all that sort uv thing's way beyond me.

Campbell Brown 'n annuther man built all kinds uv shelves down in th' office so th' Boss could have his books handy f'r study 'n refrunce 'n we had new readin' lights put in so he wouldn't go blind strainin' his eyes at some uv th' fine print 'n we had t' hire a girl t' list 'em all 'n number 'em—I guess they call it indexin,' like they do in libraries. I s'pose I'll have th' job uv bein' watch dog over them 's well's ev'rything else 'round here. That'll be a real responsibility, I guess, 'cause some uv these books can't be dooplikated 'n if enny turn up missin' y'rs truly'll lose his happy home, 'n even worse, maybe Pete'll be installed in my place. Y' never can tell, though I'm not terrbly worried, 'cause Mrs. Coughlin is mighty fond uv Pete 'n she says he's her dog, not th' Bosses'. So's long's she feels that way, I guess I'm pretty safe.

' ' '

As I said before, nothin' much's happened uv int'rest this past week 'n I'm kinda shy uv gossip. I guess spring fever's kreepin' up on me little by little—somethin's wrong when I don't have lots uv small talk on hand—but such is th' case t'day. I'll hafta make it my buziness t' get around more—I c'n see that. Maybe I'll go over 'n visut th' kiddies at th' school nex' week, if th' Sisters'll let me in. They're kinda fussy—they like me well enuf, I guess, but they don't like t'have their classes disrupted, so I've heard. Oh, well, somethin'll turn up f'r 'citement—it's only once in a while that we have such a dull week 'round th' office.

' ' '

Well, here's the Editor lookin' f'r my copy, so I guess I'll hafta let it go as is. That ol' deadline has been reached again 'n if ever there is a diktater, a deadline is one.

If all goes well, I'll see y' nex' week—with some news—I hope.

—PAL

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Behind the News

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith prints a great poem from the pen of John Boyle O'Reilly.

Little is heard of the great Fenian these days.

A generation ago thousands of American boys thrilled as they read the pages of *"Moondyne,"* while their fathers studied the pages of the *Boston Pilot*, largely written by John Boyle O'Reilly, or retold the story of the famous "Conspirator" and "Traitor," condemned to death for treason against England — not against his own country, Ireland.

A generation ago hundreds of thousands knew what it meant to be in solitary confinement at Mountjoy or in a cell block at Dartmoor, or particularly to be in the hold of a convict ship bound for the penal colonies of Western Australia.

The racked body that chose to row in a frail barque alone at night on the Indian Ocean for a chance of freedom contained a mind that was one day to write *"Crispus Attucks,"* absolutely unique among the poems of freedom.

John Boyle O'Reilly knew imperialism. He "experienced" British civilization.

Read his poem:

* * *

A Message of Peace

By JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY

There once was a pirate, greedy and bold,
Who ravaged for gain, and saved the spoils:
Till his coffers were bursting with blood-stained gold,
And millions of captives bore his toils.

Then fear took hold of him, and he cried:
"I have gathered enough; now, war should cease!"
And he sent out messengers far and wide
(To the strong ones only) to ask for peace.

"We are Christian brethren!" thus he spake;
"Let us seal a contract—never to fight!
Except against rebels who dare to break
The bonds we have made by the victor's right."

And the strong ones listen; and some applaud
The kindly offer and righteous word;
With never a dream of deceit or fraud,
They would spike the cannon and break the sword.

But others, their elders, listen and smile
At the sudden convert's unctuous style.
They watch for the peacemaker's change of way;
But his war-forges roar by night and by day.
Even now, while his godly messengers speak,
His guns are aflame on his enemies weak.
He has stolen the blade from the hand of his foe,
And he strikes the unarmed a merciless blow.

To the ends of the earth his oppression runs;
The rebels are blown from the mouths of his guns.
His war-tax devours his subject's food;
He taxes their evil and taxes their good;
He taxes their salt till he rots their blood.
He leaps on the friendless as on a prey,
And slinks, tail-down, from the strong one's way.
The pharisee's cant goes up for peace;
But the cries of his victims never cease;
The stifled voices of brave men rise
From a thousand cells; while his rascal spies
Are spending their blood-money fast and free.

And this is the Christian to oversee
A world of evil! a saint to preach!
A holy well-doer come to teach!
A prophet to tell us war should cease:
A pious example of Christian peace!

Communist Holds High N. Y. Post; Can't Be Ousted

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Russia advances with murderous cruelty over dying Finland, the Dies Committee has established that American Communists are either deliberate or unsuspecting foreign spies, the Red regime of Joseph Stalin stands naked in its criminality before the world, yet the Honorable Stanley Isaacs, president of the Borough of Manhattan, continues to employ an avowed Communist as his right-hand man in directing the public business of New York City.

Last week, the American Youth League, a patriotic organization opposed to the Red American Youth Congress, called on President Isaacs to explain publicly his appointment of Simon Gerson, a Communist Party member, as his personal assistant. Mr. Isaacs declined with the following words:

"I think no good purpose would be served by my speaking at your meeting."

For the last year and longer the American Legion and scores of other groups have tried again and again to get Isaacs to remove Gerson. But the Borough President continues to keep his Communist protege in office and laughs at all those who object.

Two Years in Prison Is Wiener Sentence

Head of Jewish Committee Demanding Coughlin Probe Gets U. S. Term; Ben Gold, Fellow Communist, is Next on Trial

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Communist Jewish People's Committee, which had the brass to demand a Government investigation of Father Coughlin, received two more black marks on its already dirty escutcheon last week when Welwel Warszworer, its present chairman, and Ben Gold, former chairman, felt the heavy hand of the law.

Already convicted on a charge of passport forgery, Warszworer—who goes under the aliases of R. W. Wiener and William Weiner—was finally sentenced to two years in prison by Federal Judge John C. Knox. The maximum penalty being five years and a $2,000 fine, the Red committee chairman got off rather easily.

Since he was denied bail and only given one week to have his verdict reviewed by a higher court, Mr. Warszworer-Wiener, who also happens to be Financial Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., will probably be behind bars before his boss, Earl Browder—now at large on $7,500 bail after being found guilty of a similar offense.

Ben Gold Next on List

The very same day that Wiener received his sentence, the Department of Justice began its prosecution of Ben Gold, Communist head of the Fur Workers' Union, and 27 associates on charges of terrorism, gangsterism and violation of the *Sherman Anti-Trust Act.*

Gold, who was chairman of the Jewish People's Committee until Warzsworer-Wiener took it over in March, 1938, was indicted 6 years ago, but for some mysterious reason was never brought to trial until last week.

Besides Gold, whom A. F. of L. Vice-President John Frey has accused of being *"one of the best known Communists in the United States,"* the other defendants were:

Irving Potash, Louis Hyman, Jack Schneider, Morris Lauber, Joseph Winogradsky, Julius Weil, Samuel Burt, Max Kochinsky, Herman Paul, (John Doe) Jaffe, Morris Cohen, Gus Haupman, Al Weiss, Sol Wollin, M. Boerum, Harry Fox, Oscar Mileaf. Julius Schwartz, David Fishman, Abe Berliner, Louis Mandelbaum, Charles Napoli, Danato Elefanto, Angelo Blanco, Morris Angel, (John Doe) Salounis and William Greenberg.

Jewish Committee Tie Unmentioned

As the trial of Gold and his stooges got underway, the New York press, which had been quick to seize upon the Jewish People's Committee's demand for a probe of Father Coughlin made no mention of the fact that the chief defendant was the Jewish Committee's former chairman. The same strange press silence was maintained during Warszworer's trial.

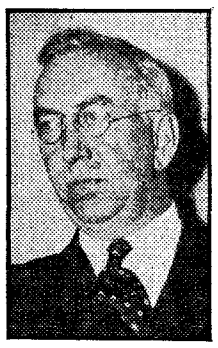
Also, as in Warszworer's trial, the Communist defendants with one exception pleaded not guilty. They claimed that any violence and terrorism they had spread in the fur industry was a result of the protective tactics they had to use against such notorious racketeers as Lepke and Shapiro.

The Government, on the other hand, stated that the Reds had committed the same illegal acts as gangsters to wreck the fur industry and it was hinted that the Communists had co-operated whole-heartedly with the underworld to achieve this objective.

Such a mass of murders, stabbings and other crimes will have to be reviewed during Gold's trial that it will probably drag on for several weeks. If Gold is finally convicted, the Jewish People's Committee, having lost two of its foremost leaders, will have to hold a special election to choose some new officers.

Congressman Invites Lord Lothian to Hear Washington Message!

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Maybe you didn't read much about it in your local newspaper (*the thing that 'further details may be found in' after a radio newscast*), but Congressman Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio is credited hereabouts with delivering the *coup de grace* to British war propagandists.



Martin Sweeney

It all came about, fittingly enough, on the birthday of George Washington, who, conceivably, had a little more understanding of the British than even President Roosevelt, Congressman Sol Bloom, or William Hale ("I'll - punch - him - in - the - nose") Thompson, ex-Mayor of Chicago.

Recognizing that the pro-British propaganda drive in the present war centers around Lord Lothian, His Majesty's Ambassador to Washington, Congressman Sweeney determined to do something about it.

Accordingly, on the eve of George Washington's birthday, the Ohio Congressman sent the British Ambassador the following telegram:

LORD LOTHIAN
BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FEB. 21, 1940

FOLLOWING THE ACCEPTED CUSTOM IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TOMORROW, FEBRUARY 22, THERE WILL BE A READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT SCORES OF BRITISH PROPAGANDA AGENTS ARE NOW IN THE UNITED STATES SEEKING TO EMBROIL OUR NATION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, I BELIEVE IT WOULD BE TIMELY FOR YOU TO HEAR THE WORDS OF THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY ON THE SUBJECT OF ENTANGLING ALLIANCES WITH FOREIGN NATIONS. AN INVITATION IS EXTENDED.

(SIGNED) CONGRESSMAN
MARTIN L. SWEENEY.

Needless to say, Congressman Sweeney's generosity in tendering the hospitality of the House diplomatic galleries to His Lordship went unrewarded. Great Britain's official representative answered with great gulfs of silence, and was NOT present when George Washington's Farewell Address was read in the House of Representatives.

His Lordship probably put the whole thing down as a piece of "confounded impertinence" by one of those "bloomin' 'blaggards'," the democratic American Congressman. Maybe, too, he found it difficult to take time out from his busy round of propaganda addresses before town hall meetings, luncheon clubs, university round tables, and political seminars to hear what the First President had to say so long ago.

Or—and this is much more plausible, he *knew too well already just what George Washington said;* what the aristocratic American General thought of King George III, and what he thought of the whole system of British "empire-building."

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Father Coughlin's Page

We Pause to Remember

Some highlights of the broadcast which Father Coughlin delivered Sunday, February 25, 1940, over his national radio hour. Complete text of the broadcast may be had by writing directly to Father Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S birthday has come and gone. The anniversary was remarkable this year for the noticeable lack of proper recognition it received. Because of this many men already are expressing their concern.

Our Chief Executive was absent enjoying a merited holiday; the fanfare attending the Jackson Day celebration was still re-echoing; many newspapers occupied with European affairs, with the departure of Mr. Sumner Welles for foreign capitals tendered only a casual column to the greatest name in all history.

* * *

I ask you: is the spirit of Washington vanishing? Is the name of the Father of our Country being muffled adroitly, consciously and purposely?

Is the hand that lighted the torch of our liberty and moulded the form of our nationhood being relegated to the tomb of the past?

God help America if those things are true!

God help this nation if it is preparing, by some subtle process to substitute for Washington's name one of lesser magnitude!

* * *

Who are we Americans? From what loins have we sprung—Celt and Nordic, Slav and Latin, Black and White?

We Are the Children of Fugitives and Rebels

Driven from their homelands by the lash of persecution, our ancestors came to America when it was more or less a wilderness. Forsaking Europe because tolerance had been slain, they were content to leave its churches and schools, its hillsides and farmlands because there was no powerful, unselfish leader to free them from the slavery, hunger, and wars that beset them.

We are the children of fugitives, sons and daughters of destiny! We are the children of rebels—sons and daughters of emigrants. Our land is the crucible into which was poured the blood of every nation fulfilling the destiny of a kind Providence.

* * *

Of these things I would remind you today, if you will permit me to extend a belated honor to the man who, under God's Providence, was raised up to unfurl a new flag under whose folds the sons and daughters of rebel fugitives gave birth to a new country, to a new nation.

My fellow countrymen, 140 years have passed since Washington was laid to rest. I am old-fashioned enough to believe that even in these days of fierce political conflict, he should be reputed by us now, as he was by the people almost a century and a half ago—"first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." None other must take his place! No principles opposed to Washington's must guide us!

* * *

Washington's Counsel Still Is Good

Were I gifted with a magic wand, I would roll back the calendar of time to the year 1783. I would take you to Fraunce's Tavern in New York City where met the leading officers of the Colonial Army to listen to their leader as he took leave of them to become our first President.

"With a heart full of love and gratitude," said he, "I must now take my leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious in arms . . . "

"In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish, or that they will control the usual current of passions . . . But I do hope that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good. I hope that they may now and then recur (1) to moderate the fury of party spirit, (2) to warn against the mischief of foreign intrigue, (3) to guard against the imposters of pretended patriotism. This hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dedicated."

* * *

In his even more famous farewell to the nation, when taking leave of the presidency in 1796, Washington said:

"You can only see in my words the disinterested warnings of a parting friend who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel."

His Parting Concern For Unity of Government

Incorporated in this latter address, among other things, were three more momentous admonitions: At all costs, (1) preserve the unity of our nation; (2) at all times, remain free from foreign entanglements; (3) and under all circumstances, cling fast to our Constitution.

Relative to the unity of our Government, Washington says: "It is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home and your peace abroad . . . But it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters many pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth. This is the point in your political fortress against the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively directed . . . Citizens, by birth or by choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections."

* * *

Listen to him again as he formulates the sacred traditions which are opposed to foreign entanglements. Said he, "We must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same government . . .

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake . . .

"The great rule of conduct for us, in respect to other nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connections as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop."

* * *

Internationalism Peril to Patriotism

Today, as of yesterday, no American is worthy of the name who prostitutes his efforts to other nations under the specious sophistry of world policemanship. With rapier-like intelligence the Father of our Country settled once and for all that heresy expounded by internationalists as he gave his benediction to an uncompromising patriotism.

In 1914 there were Americans who heeded not this counsel. In 1918 there were pseudo-Americans, false to their traditions, false to the Father of their Country, and false to their fellow citizens, who openly ridiculed it. It was they who raised the hypocritical cry of saving democracy when, in truth, they intended to save the liquidity of their debtors.

Thus, step by step, we were led into the carnage of the World War. The ambassadorial letters emanating from Mr. Page to London indicated a pre-determination on the part of our rulers and of English rulers to embroil us in foreign entanglements, foreign intrigue and foreign slaughter. The sinking of the *Lusitania* was but the occasion for our entrance into it.

* * *

From that moment, politicians began to weave a veil of silence with which to mantle the teachings of Washington. Pleading the cause of international brotherhood when, in reality they were pleading the cause of international banking. These same false leaders, forgetful of our ancestors' history, veered the course of the Ship of State from the deep waters of sane nationalism which Washington had sounded, into the shallows of Russian Communism, of British imperialism and of continental Socialism.

In this way, through the media of World Courtism and of international financialism there was builded up a scaffold of strange propaganda which towered above the dome of our Capitol. And upon it was hanged in effigy —verbal effigy, if you will—the traditions of him who in his last will and testament had warned us against foreign entanglements. Here then was lauded a new form of patriotism which, measured by Washingtonian principles, was unpatriotic. Here, then, was a new diplomacy which nullified the sufferings and sacrifices of Valley Forge. Here, then, was a new progress which traveled backwards to the bigotry, to the bloodshed, to the persecution, to the serfdom from which our forefathers had fled.

* * *

Let Us Not Forget Historic Counsel Now

In 1940 these same problems still obtain in some quarters. Even before the wounds of the last World War are healed, a saddened world, unable to disentangle itself from the grip of an invisible international government, is embroiled in a raging war. Simple men and women like ourselves are being crucified unto death to satisfy the commercial greed of their leaders. Their cries together with the cries of 10-million corpses, the waste of $186-billion squandered for the direct cost of military activities, the destruction of $151-billion sustained by property losses, the futility of the Versailles Peace Treaty pact are discredited witnesses which join with Washington in beseeching us to hold ourselves free from the present world war even though a hundred Lusitanias, together with false honor, be submerged in the depths of the Atlantic!

At this very hour when the merchandisers of murder have flung wide open the doors of their infernal markets, shall America sit by complacently, resting her determination to keep out of Europe's inferno upon a mere man's promise as we did in 1916?

Or shall Americans rise in unison from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, from the Golden Gate to Plymouth Rock, to demand a revival of Washington's policy of no foreign entanglements, no secret treaties, no financial aid, the forerunners of actual war?

Are we convinced that these preliminaries already engaged in have not brought us closer to actual participation than we were six months ago!"

* * *

Be not deceived when men, artfully, attempt to teach you through the channels of propaganda that the evils against which Washington fought have been liquidated once and for all. They have not. They still exist. *Europe is still Europe. It is ours to keep America still American.*

At the present moment there are at least 9-million unemployed sons of George Washington wondering whether or not there is economic liberty; there is an entire nation wondering whether or not the next few years will mark the passing of political liberty because it is observed that the representatives of the people are engaged in speedily mortgaging the assets of the nation, to a handful of international bankers and plutocrats who own our debts and, consequently, our physical lives.

* * *

When Washington's birthday greets us again on next year's calendar, may it be a *national holiday*—not a holiday for the bankers only — to which we can look forward for a revival of the principles without which we can never remain a great nation.

'An Answer to Fr. Coughlin's Critics'

Since 1926 Father Charles E. Coughlin has delivered over the radio in excess of 500 public addresses.

Practically every one has made some new friends.

A few have made mortal enemies.

The enemies of Father Coughlin have always been powerful.

They have had at their service every facility which money could buy.

They have been powerful with the press and other means of propaganda.

They have published tons of literature maliciously attacking the "Priest of the Radio."

'AN ANSWER TO FATHER COUGHLIN'S CRITICS'

is now being published in what is destined to be one of the most valuable historic documents of the day.

One copy should be kept in the hands of every friend of Father Coughlin and not subject to loan or loss.

At least another copy should be made available for loan or gift to some friend or critic of Father Coughlin who wants to know the truth.

Write today for your copies of *"An Answer to Father Coughlin's Critics."*

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING COMPANY, ROYAL OAK, MICH.

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From Washington

F.C.C. Winks As Monopoly in Radio Grows, Is Charge

C.B.S. Chain Pays 150% in Profit on Govt. License, Yet No Tax Is Levied

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Communications Commission, self-anointed "guardian of radio morals," is permitting the growth of a vast radio monopoly, and a scandalous trafficking in Government radio franchises for private profit.

These charges were made on the floor of the House of Representatives by Congressman Lawrence J. Connery of Massachusetts, as he called for a Congressional investigation into the F.C.C., and into radio monopoly.

Mr. Connery cited the Columbia Broadcasting System as an example of an institution profiting to an "extortionate" extent through favors extended by the Government, *and upon which no tax is levied.* C.B.S., Connery said, represents an investment of $1,600,000, and yet the Securities and Exchange Commission reports that C.B.S. *yearly pays to its stockholders dividends approximately 150 per cent greater than their investments!*

Similarly, the National Broadcasting Company—so Congressman Connery reported—through its parent company, the Radio Corporation of America, earns a yearly profit of $10-million on an investment of $3-million.

No Tax on Licenses, Yet Holders Reap Millions!

"On the basis of these earnings," Connery told Congress, "I fear that unwary investors have been influenced to purchase stock in these radio monopolies, which monopolies depend for their profits entirely on the continuance of these governmental grants. Once any of these monopolists are deprived of the governmental license they hold, *the investment in such concerns will be worth almost nothing* . . .

"These radio licenses are governmental property, temporarily loaned for a period of not more than one year to an applicant who presumably and under the law *must serve the public interest.* I challenge anyone in the radio industry to allege that other than for the *purpose of obtaining the license,* much consideration is given to public interest. These licensees pay no tax to the Government despite the fact that the possessers of such licenses yearly reap millions of dollars in profits."

Connery charged that although on many occasions the F.C.C. had promised to "investigate" the growth and spread of monopolistic practices in radio, its report on these evils is long overdue. He recommended that the Congress, instead of waiting fruitlessly for the F.C.C. monopoly report, undertake its own investigation of both monopoly, and the F.C.C.

Connery accused the F.C.C. of accepting false statements from prospective radio licensees, some of whom control nine or more Government radio franchises. He referred specifically to one applicant who was granted a license by the F.C.C. although he had presented to the Treasury Department a sworn statement attesting that he was bankrupt!

The Treasury, on its own initiative, furnished a transcript of this evidence to the F.C.C. when the bankrupt individual applied for a radio license. This evidence included a photostat of the individual's sworn statement. But either the evidence was "unconvincing," or the sworn statement was false, for the applicant's application *was approved by the F.C.C. and the license issued!*

Connery charged that the licenses . . . are transferred for profit by certain individuals, and stated that the chairman of the F.C.C. admitted his "suspicion" that licenses were being held by individuals other than those to whom they were issued, in certain cases.

"To my mind there is not a member of this body who will condone anyone trafficking in governmental franchises," Connery told his colleagues, "Yet this committee's (Appropriations Committee) report not only *proves* that such trafficking in radio licenses exists but that such a practice has the *approval* of members of the Federal Communications Commission."

Mr. Connery thereupon cited several glaring examples of such transfers. One concerned a power company which sold a radio station, the original cost of which was $163,000, for $450,000 with the commission's approval. "This was an approximate value to the purchaser of at least $300.000 for this governmental franchise, for which the Government received nothing," Connery said.

Consider Relief for Used Car Buyers

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sharp practices in the used car business may be outlawed, if the Federal Trade Commission "follows through" on a proposed code of auto sales ethics.

Among the practices that would be outlawed are: setting back used car speedometers; use of misleading advertising; deceptive handling of delivered prices and finance charges; concealments in bills of sale; exaggeration of gas-mileage claims, and misrepresentation of prices and terms.

Briton Says F.D.R. Wants U.S. in War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maybe it isn't Mr. Roosevelt's fault, but the British are getting the idea that Uncle Sam is just about ready to jump into the war, on their side, of course.

Word reaches here that Sir Frederick Whyte, director of the American division of the British Ministry of Information, delivered a lecture at Oxford University, England and "corrected" those who are "impatient" with the isolation of the United States.

"The instinct of isolation in America is still deep-rooted," Sir Frederick told his auditors. **"The change desired by President Roosevelt may be slow in coming."**

Secret Treaty With British Entangles U. S. in Far East

WASHINGTON, D. C.—British diplomacy has succeeded in entangling the United States in the Far East, under terms of a "secret treaty" relating to certain Pacific Islands, according to Representative George Tinkham, of Massachusetts.

The treaty concerns the Canton and Enderbury Islands, members of the Phoenix group, situated 1,300 miles southeast of Japanese-mandated territory, and 1,900 miles southwest of Hawaii.

"The American people will be astonished and shocked to learn that this agreement, secretly negotiated, has implications amounting to a political alliance of far-reaching and dangerous consequences," Representative Tinkham said. He accused President Roosevelt and State Secretary Cordell Hull of "collusive action" in entering this alliance with Great Britain. He charged that *"secret diplomacy has dominated the situation from start to finish."*

Secret Agreement Provides for 'Other Uses'

The treaty arose out of discussions between the British and American governments concerning the islands, which came under British title and possession in 1937. One year afterward—following secret correspondence—the United States took over the islands and claimed ownership. Last year, however, it was announced an "agreement" had been reached under terms of which both Britain and the United States would exercise "joint control" of the island possessions and fit them for the uses of civil aviation.

Representative Tinkham, in condemning the action, charged that the secret agreement between Britain and the United States provides that the two governments *may agree secretly to use the islands for any other purpose,* instead of limiting their "joint control" to aviation development.

"If an enemy of Great Britain should attack these islands," Tinkham charged, "The United States—having 'joint control'—would have to join Great Britain in their defense, thereby becoming involved in war. Such an arrangement constitutes not only a political alliance, but what is more, a military alliance, inasmuch as even the armament of the islands could be agreed upon secretly by the two governments."

He added that the United States has no such agreement with any other country, and charged that the United States "is being deliberately entangled in Asia for British political purposes. British economic interests in Asia are 10 times greater than those of the United States."

No Examination Without Consent of British

Representative Tinkham has uncovered another episode in the long chain of events arranged by British diplomacy to entangle this country in the Pacific; make our interests parallel theirs, and consequently depend upon our Pacific fleet to furnish protection for British holdings.

The circumstances behind the cancellation of our treaty relations with Japan, the "inspiration" behind the vast expansion of our Naval forces, and our exaggerated concern for the Philippines may be found to rest upon British-American conversations and "accord."

Representative Tinkham stated that, in response to his request to examine correspondence between this Government and the British in relation to the Pacific Island control, the State Department informed him the notes could not be loaned *"without the consent of the British government."*

Russian-U.S. Trade Spoils Aid to Finland

WASHINGTON, D. C. — With President Roosevelt's crocodile tears splashing over the Capitol steps in the Russo-Finnish crisis, the hypocrisy of the Administration in this regard is worth noting.

Although Mr. Roosevelt's merry men now are plumbing for an extension of monetary aid to hapless Finland—the honest little country that meets its obligations—the same Administration condoned shipment of airplanes, airplane motors and war potentials to Russia, knowing full well these materials were bound to be used in a war of aggression.

In November, 1939, with Russia's invasion of Finland shaping up as a horrible reality, we sent copper to Russia—copper to be used in manufacturing shells to kill Finns. Our November exports amounted to $1,082,000. In December we stepped up our copper exports to Russia to $4,376,000, and sent the Soviets 1,890,000 pounds of tin, as if we couldn't wait to aid the Communists in their wanton destruction of Finnish soldiers and civilians.

Since then, with Russian planes zooming over Helsinki, dropping deadly bombs on hospitals, civilian centers and munition dumps, our exports of copper have continued.

Russia meanwhile is paying for these war supplies from America by selling gold to this country at a tremendous profit.

On February 7 the Russian ship *Kim* tied up at a wharf in San Francisco with $5,600,000 worth of Russian gold, mined for slightly more than $11 an ounce and sold to the United States at $35 an ounce. This gold we will store in the hole at Fort Knox, Kentucky, adding it to the vast store of useless gold already there.

The *Kim*, after unloading this gold, loaded up again with more American copper to be used in killing more Finns, and steamed out of the harbor.

17-Million on Relief, Security Board Shows

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the New Deal would have us believe that national debt is not debt; that an unbalanced budget is not dangerous, and that wasteful spending is an "investment," it cannot deny that there are nearly 17-million persons on relief in the United States.

This testimony that the depression most certainly is not over—election talk to the contrary notwithstanding—was given by the Social Security Board in releasing figures covering the month of October, 1939.

These figures showed that in that month 5,975,000 families were the recipients of relief in one form or another—public assistance, or work relief—paid for by the Federal Government. These 5,975,000 families represented 16,900,000 individuals.

The October figures, official estimates by the board, represented a *substantial rise* over the month preceding, testifying that relief was on the upgrade, instead of being eased off by the expected "war prosperity."

Despite its billions spent, the New Deal has not answered the question of unemployment. Remember this in the coming electoral campaign when promises will be as free as wind, and even less fruitful. Until unemployment is solved, there can be no prosperity.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of Government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

'Social Justice' Criticized

I HAVE BEEN severely criticized for the issue of February 5, 1940 of SOCIAL JUSTICE: first, on account of the caption on the front cover; secondly, with respect to the language used in an article, *"On the Smear Front"* on pages 10, 11 and 13.

The criticism is to the effect that that article was "grossly offensive" and "defamatory" to priests and bishops of the Catholic Church.

My humble, sincere and abject apologies for any language that has been used which in any way reflects on the honor of the Church, the good name of her bishops and priests, or for any language which may to the slightest degree tend to destroy the loyalty of the people. The readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE will consider this, I am sure, as a retraction of the statements termed offensive.

(Signed)
Louis B. Ward
Editorial Director

What Is $45-Billion?

FORTY-FIVE billion dollars is the debt limit of the United States of America.

But, what does it mean?

It means the equivalent of all the products of all the farms of America which may be produced at present price levels in the next six years.

It means the equivalent of the income of all the factory workers of all America for the next five years.

It means ***the equivalent of all the real property of the 43 leading cities of America,*** starting with New York with $16-billion and on through to Minneapolis with $201-million.

When Secretary Wallace wants a billion, two hundred million for agriculture, he wants ***the equivalent of the city of Los Angeles.***

When Secretary Edison wants a new fleet for the Pacific, he wants the ***equivalent of all the real property in the great city of Boston.***

When the National Defense program of a single year is called for, practically *all the real property of the great city of Chicago represents the equivalent of a single year's spending.*

When this year's interest on the public debt is to be paid, it takes the monetary equivalent of real property in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

When this year's pensions are to be paid, it amounts to more than Washington, D. C., is worth in physical assets.

When this year's Public Works are to be paid for, the practical equivalent assessed realty of the city of Cleveland is called for.

When this single year's budget is met, it will take more than all the property of Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Buffalo, Newark, N. J., and Cincinnati to be spent in a single year to pay the bill.

When the Federal Government, under the New Deal, spends, take a look at the realty valuations of the chief cities of America to see what is being spent.

The following is a table showing realty assessed valuations of leading cities:

New York	$16,599,000,000
Philadelphia	2,637,000,000
Detroit	2,402,000,000
Chicago	1,956,000,000
Boston	1,470,000,000
Los Angeles	1,279,000,000
Cleveland	1,168,000,000
Washington	1,144,000,000
Pittsburgh	1,100,000,000
Baltimore	1,170,000,000
San Francisco	991,000,000
St. Louis	895,000,000
Buffalo	763,000,000
Cincinnati	729,000,000
Newark, N. J.	724,000,000
Rochester	619,000,000
Jersey City	561,000,000
Milwaukee	547,000,000
Indianapolis	501,000,000
New Orleans	494,000,000
Louisville	410,000,000
Providence	408,000,000
Toledo	393,000,000
Syracuse	375,000,000
Kansas City, Mo.	370,000,000
Columbus	317,000,000
Yonkers	314,000,000
Hartford	312,000,000
Houston	290,000,000
Dallas	270,000,000
Portland, Ore.	270,000,000
New Haven	264,000,000
Youngstown	262,000,000
Worcester	253,000,000
Springfield	252,000,000
Atlanta	244,000,000
Denver	240,000,000
Richmond	234,000,000
Albany	233,000,000
Dayton	220,000,000
Oakland	212,000,000
Memphis	207,000,000
Minneapolis	201,000,000
	$44,300,000,000

St. Lawrence Waterway

ONCE MORE the *St. Lawrence Treaty* is coming before the Senate of the United States.

In 1934 the Treaty was badly defeated. There was a reason for that defeat.

In the great public works program the South was given its Muscle Shoals development, the Southwest was given its Boulder Dam and the Northwest, the Grand Coulee. Irrespective of population, power was provided for decades in advance.

Then arose the question of the St. Lawrence river. In 1929, J. P. Morgan gave one of his rare public statements: It was to the effect that he *"had taken a position" in the utility field from Maine to Georgia!*

Then came the development of the great power interests of the Northeast. The Carlisles, the Morgans, the Bradys, the Bonbrights, the Mellons and the Schoelkophs merged their huge interests. Eighteen states were involved. The *St. Lawrence Treaty* received but four votes in the 18 states. Thirty-two votes were either cast against it, were paired, or were absent. Yet 32 votes alone were enough to beat a Treaty which needed a two-thirds vote.

Today, the question is not the worth of the St. Lawrence, nor the worth of cheap power to those who live in the Northeast, or the worth of a waterway to the land-locked Central States.

The real question is, how strong is Morgan, his Chamber of Commerce of New York City, and the power trust?

Secret Treaties

"Secret treaties are the chief cause of modern war."

SOCIAL JUSTICE reminded its readers of this in the issue of January 15. In this present edition (page 5), SOCIAL JUSTICE tells of one such secret treaty, as revealed on the floor of the House of Representatives by Congressman Tinkham, of Massachusetts.

There is no excuse for this nation being a signatory to a secret treaty. Such practices belong solely with the dictatorial and Totalitarian States, where public ignorance is essential to the practice of statecraft. Fortunately, this nation is a Federal Republic governed by its people. If a treaty is made, it must be made publicly, and with the assent of the representatives of the people.

If the United States ever again enters a foreign war, it will be because certain leaders were guilty of acts that lead to war. Only the prevention of these acts can prevent war. Again we say, "no secret treaties!"

More Planned Economy

BRUCE BARTON, the advertising character, whose books a few years ago received the full publicity that only a public relations counsel might command, was lately elected to the House of Representatives of the United States on the novel program of repealing rather than making laws.

Now Mr. Barton finds that a bill has passed in his own House appropriating $88,829 for investigation into the methods and cost of distribution. In connection with the bill, the Federal Trade Commission wrote a memorandum containing the following phraseology:

"General inquiry into distribution costs and methods should result in the elimination of certain expensive methods and benefit both producers and consumers . . .

"The place of advertising in distribution, especially national advertising, is a matter of great importance and general interest. Is it costing the consumer too much for the service it renders? Does it sometimes render the consumer a disservice? The proposed inquiry will seek to answer those and other similar questions."

SOCIAL JUSTICE accepts no advertising and, therefore, has no selfish interest whatsoever in the bill. Nevertheless, we see in it one more instance of planned economy and recognize, as Mr. Barton does, that the New Deal has packed the Federal offices with more economic planners operating directly against successful business.

Enemies of capitalism, enemies of the profit motive in business—these men would socialize and communize all business.

The little $88,000 is unimportant when the unit of thought of the national Government is a billion dollars. But the $88,000 is directed against the successful, for in the eyes of the proponents of the bill, success is a crime.

Planned economy is smart when it directs its attack on a little group of one hundred corporations out of the four hundred thousand in America. This happens to be the group that over the years as national advertisers have brought to the consumer an ever-improved product at a consistently lower price.

The gyps and the crooks of American business never appear in the pages of the national periodicals. Yet it is this group that the Federal Trade Commission, under the New Deal, would smear on the false thesis that there is waste and expense to the consumer in national advertising.

The Federal Trade Commission must know the tremendous economic waste in the cost of the distribution of goods and it can ill afford to direct its attention to a non-existing problem and to smear the national advertiser.

World's Fare

EXPOSURE of Communism in Hollywood is the next reputed objective of the Dies investigation. But it is not the manufacture of motion pictures, nor the left slant of film propaganda that needs looking into, so much as the international "racket" that the movie moguls are allegedly operating behind the smoke-screen of their movie millions.

* * *

Was Mr. Justice Murphy elevated to the Supreme Court to take him off the scent of the oil and munitions racket out Hollywood way?

* * *

That strange silence in Washington last week was Lord Lothian, the British ambassador, replying to Congressman Sweeney's invitation to listen to the annual reading of our First President's message on foreign entanglements.

* * *

After all these years some self-appointed experts on history and propaganda analysis" are informing the country that Washington did not deliver that Farewell Address. Then who did, Harold Ickes?

* * *

Some Lincoln biographers, too, are quite annoyed that SOCIAL JUSTICE should bring up some facts about Mr. Lincoln that they all carefully left out of their best-seller (?) books. Their revenge is the "smear" also, it is a peach of a build-up *for the rest of the story.*

* * *

Who said the British haven't a sense of humor? They are not "CENSORING" our mail anymore; they're merely "EXAMINING" it. Maybe Mr. Farley could add a stamp commemorating the British seizure of United States mails to that "special events" series that the collectors go for.

* * *

No, Willie, it was Communist violators of the law against recruiting suckers for the Spanish army—not the 17 young Christians accused of a "plot to destroy the Government"—who were released without trial.

* * *

Christianity, not Communism, is under suspicion in New York City these days. It was that way under Nero, too.

* * *

The "swift family Roosevelt" figured largely in the recent Youth Congress assembly: Mr. Roosevelt was booed; Mrs. R. was cheered; and cousin Archibald was tossed out of their meeting.

* * *

"Snaix alive!" observes the *San Francisco Leader*: "Any time that Dotty Thompson goes out of her way to speak well of the Catholic Church and its members, it would be well for those she commends to examine their consciences. *It would likewise be well for them to look for the bug under the chip!"*

* * *

Will the C.I.O. and its fellow travelers stick with Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal, or go with John L. Lewis, who "took a walk." Labor can't dodge: they must be "poor fish" or flesh men; they can't be "mermaids."

* * *

"Many, not without reason, believe that England and France, in spite of all protests to the contrary, are just as much pro-totalitarian as any other out and out dictator nation," writes Mr. James B. Cooney in *The New World*, organ of the Chicago archdiocese. So then, it's not a "holy war," after all.

* * *

Confucius say to Harold Ickes: "Man who do not support third term find self unemployed in 1941."

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India's Challenge to England

The Hearts of Free Americans Will Be With Gandhi's People Throwing Off Yoke

By DUN CORRIGA

THE IMPERIAL war machine is not running as smoothly today as it did in the World War so there is much head scratching in London. Ireland is definitely out. The South African colonies are kicking harder as the days go by. Mahatma K. Gandhi sits unawed in Lord Linlithgow's palace at Delhi and tells his honor, the Viceroy, that India will consider helping the empire when she herself is free.

The representative of England's king is not used to this sort of talk from one of India's people dressed in a loincloth but there isn't a thing he can do about it. Had it been a gem-bedecked Indian prince, short work would be made of him. But here is a little man who represents a people, who, with the application of sweet reason, backs the honorable Viceroy up against a stone wall.

Linlithgow has made two proposals to Gandhi, which for imperial insolence, one might almost say imbecility, are hard to beat:

(1) That the people of India turn to and help the Empire fight Germany with men and money for which service England *will consider the question of self government—after the war.*

(2) That in the event of an English defeat in the war, India will immediately proclaim a Republic and fight to the death against Germany and Russia.

The first of these proposals is nothing more than a promissory note payable after death. To the second Gandhi might well reply: "Why not proclaim the republic now?" There the matter stands whilst Linlithgow cables Downing Street for further instructions.

Emperor of India Welcomed Traders' Band

To fully grasp the insolence of Linlithgow's proposals let us look back a bit over the story of England's way with the Indians.

A little more than two hundred years ago a small group of English traders reached the coast of India, which was then known as the richest country in the world. They carried with them a letter from King James I of England to his "Illustrious Brother" the Emperor of India, asking him to extend to the traders his protection and care. In this most servile petition to the Emperor, permission was craved to establish stations near the coast. The English traders were received courteously and allowed to establish settlements at three different points.

The people of India have paid a fearful price for this extension of their courtesy to those who came to their shores carrying the palms of friendship. Today the "Emperor of India" resides in London; his imperial crown is adorned with priceless gems looted from the treasure houses of India. Today, we find the people of India the slaves of the international gang of money grubbers of Lombard Street, and the manufacturers of Birmingham and Manchester.

These traders were the spearhead of English imperialism. Under the title of the East Indian Company, they advanced and consolidated their gains; first, by peaceful penetration, then by force of arms—finally establishing complete control of the entire country, which they have held successfully until this day.

Reign of Victoria Marked by Horror

The rape of India was conducted in such a bloodthirsty manner, that so far back as the year 1787, we have Sheridan denouncing the methods of the government in scathing terms:

"It is true of this company," Sheridan said, "that there is something in their operations which combined the meanness of a pedlar with the profligacy of a pirate." And again: "Thus it was that they united the mock majesty of a bloody spectre with the little traffic of a merchant's counting house, wielding a truncheon in one hand and picking a pocket with the other."

So the sorry story runs. *Divide et impera.* By the assiduous fostering of racial and religious animosities in the old reliable, imperialist fashion, national unity was destroyed, and the game of robbery and spoliation made easy. The treacherous intrigues and bestial butcherings of Clive and Hastings culminated in the crowning, by Disraeli, of the obese relict of Albert Wettin as "Empress of India." Even as Ireland knows, India knows of the horrors of Victoria's reign. In all the crimson story of England's monarchy, Victoria's reign stands out as one of the bloodiest and most rapacious. Two hundred years of such rule has removed India from her position as the wealthiest and most cultured nation of the world to one of mendicancy and illiteracy.

Oppressed People Will Strike Back

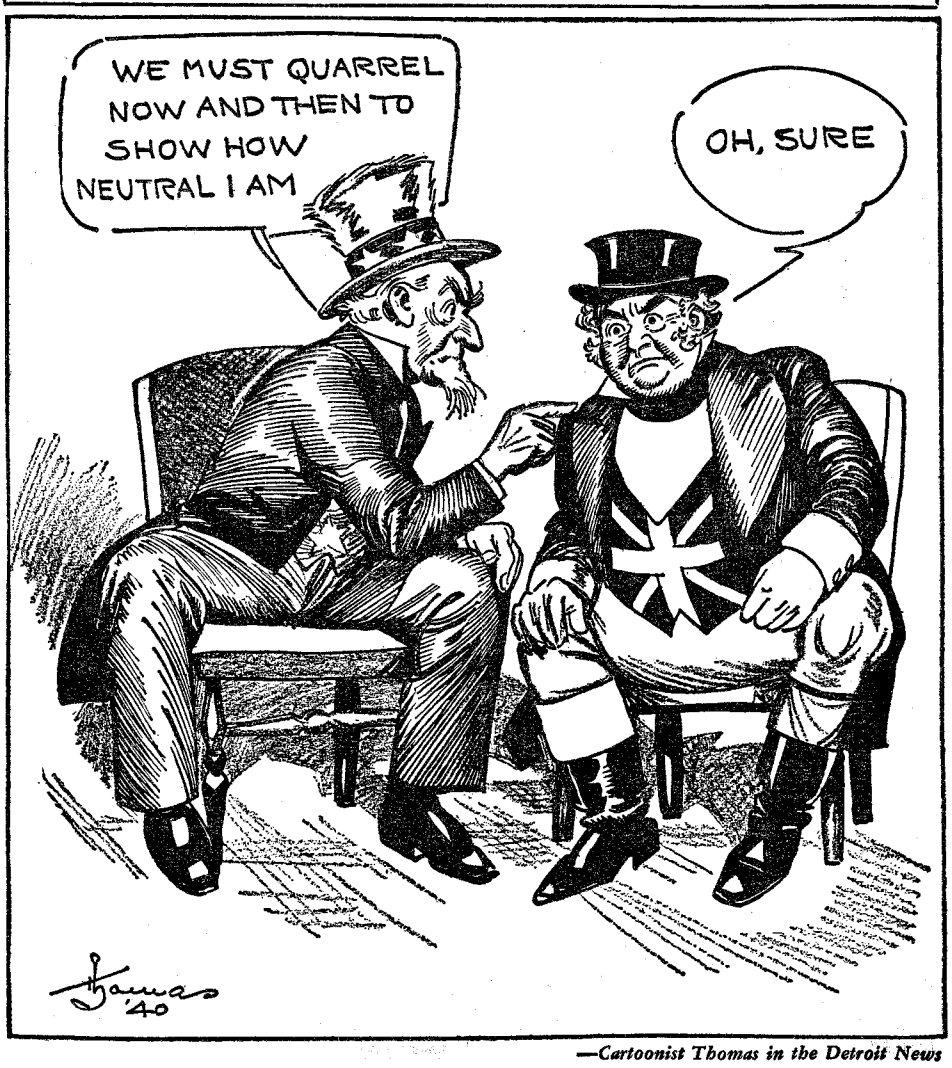
However, it is true of nations, even as it is of individuals that there is a sure and certain limit to the amount of abuse which one will stand without striking back. It is apparent to the world in general and to England in particular, that the people of India have reached that limit. The Indians have awakened to a sense of national consciousness and are striking back in a most unexpected and unorthodox manner.

Most people with a knowledge of the ways of English imperialism have little hope for the success of the Gandhi movement of civil disobedience yet full credit must be given this diminutive dynamo for what he has accomplished in awakening a national spirit in his unfortunate country. It has been a tremendous task, its results amazing. Strange as it may seem, in Gandhi's success or failure may rest the fate of genuine democracy in all this wide world.

However, be it by bloody fighting or moral suasion, the revolution in India is coming. There is no peace in the Northwest Territory these days. The recent disarming of Pathan regiments at Rawal Pindi points its own moral. The continuous sniping from Peshawar to Hari Sing, Jamrud and Shabkadar, keep large British forces in this area when they are badly needed elsewhere. Opposed to war though he be, these happenings strengthen Gandhi's hand in his dealings with the English Viceroy.

While Gandhi sits and bargains, other forces are quietly at work. Men who understand the political tricksters of the western world. These men have felt their strength in the civil disobedience campaign. They know that the strength of their arms added to the supreme courage which they have proven within their hearts will make short work of the British garrison in India. Their way is not to dwell upon the ancient glories of India. They are capable of facing present day realities. To them, all that England has to offer is her surplus rubbish. They have heard time and again the statement of British colonial ministers: "We hold India by the sword and will so continue to hold her." The champions of freedom in India will strike *and the hearts of free Americans will be with the warriors of India in their rise for freedom.*

Everybody Understands!



—Cartoonist Thomas in the Detroit News

Plane Makers Rush Orders for 'Allies'

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American airplane manufacturers have delivered more than 1,500 warplanes to the British and French governments. Hundreds more are awaiting shipment across the ocean. The most frequent sight in New York harbor is a line of freighters tied up alongside of freighters loading for the outward voyage. Piers along the harbor front, especially on Staten Island, are piled high with crates of engines awaiting loading on lighters.

Through their purchasing commissions Great Britain and France are reported to have placed orders with American plane manufacturers for 4,000 planes in the last 18 months since the Executive, Treasury Department, State Department, and War Department offered American planes for sale to "the Allies." These purchasing commissions are said to be negotiating for the purchase of 8,000 war planes—a transaction which Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is watching with the greatest of interest.

A group of American plane producers, representing the major companies engaged in production of airplanes, parts, equipment and armament, presented a report of the specifications of their product and the amount which could be manufactured in a given period. They presented this official report to Lord Lothian, British Ambassador.

Manufacturers Have Doubled Production

At present, the combined output of the plane producers in the war ring is slightly over 100 planes a month; but within a few months, due to increased productive facilities and the increased pressure of unfilled orders, American plane producers *will have doubled their production rate.* Although most of the planes were delivered in the Spring and Summer by freighter, more than 300 planes *have been towed over the Canadian border* and transported on neutral freighters to French and British ports. Officials will not disclose the number of planes that have been delivered at the new British airport in Newfoundland.

Before the conquest of Poland by Germany and the U.S.S.R., the Polish government had ordered 1,000 planes. Only a few of the planes were delivered. Now, however, the planes ordered by Poland are being bought by the French and British government, presumably for operation by Polish legionaries recruited in France, Britain and America.

The French government has ordered fighting ships mainly; particularly the fast Hawk pursuit ships which have demonstrated their speed and maneuverability. The British, convinced of the superiority of their fighting ships over the Messerschmidt (a modification of the Pratt and Whitney motor) are purchasing heavy bombers and training ships.

Still Far Behind Germany's Output

According to official statistics, America has manufactured and delivered 1,500 ships to Great Britain and France and 1,000 to other nations; but the number of ships delivered to Britain and France represent only a month's production by British plane producers throughout the Empire. According to reports, Germany is producing 2,000 to 2,200 planes per month. Hence, Britain and France

(Continued on Page 18)

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Christ the Worker As Model for Labor

Archbishop of Cincinnati Urges Industry Be Guided by Christian Social Justice

Address delivered by the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati, before the Fall convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"I LIKE to think that the delegates of this convention have put in the place of honor a vacant chair for an unseen Host, for Christ the Worker. If He be in your councils and in your deliberations, if His principles are yours, you may be sure that this convention will produce salutary results.

"There can be no question among informed men guided by an unchangeable moral code that labor and trade groups have a right to form unions or to set up a federation that will serve their best interests, and to select those who shall represent them in bargaining not only for a just wage but for a share in profits and for co-partnership. While we must give to every man liberty of action in entering a union or federation, I venture to express the hope that, through the validity of arguments presented, through moral suasion, and through the influence of public opinion practically every eligible worker of this nation may be convinced that he should become a member of some union or federation or corporation *whose purpose it is to work for social justice.*

Union of Employers Equally Desirable

"It affords me great happiness to address you today, but I wish conditions were so far advanced that I might go from this assembly room to another, where I might address a union of employers whose leaders would confer daily with you, who would know you by personal contact, who would be able to see your problems from your point of view, who would profit by your experience, who would realize the dignity of human nature and of human personality and also the nobility of human labor, who would tell you immediately and directly that they wanted nothing more than a fair return on their investment, who would invite you through your representatives to share their responsibilities, and who would insist with you that justice and charity should bind you in bonds of friendship.

"If Christ the Worker dominated both employer and employe, there would be no enmity, no injustice, no exploiting of labor. There would be, instead, a constant effort to give to every man what is due to him. The methods employed by both groups would be founded on justice and morality. A conference of employers and employes, governed by Christian principles, would help to terminate the abuses of capitalism. It would recognize and condemn the danger to society of the anonymous and irresponsible character of many capitalistic corporations. It should work out a plan by which labor would not only share in profits but would be admitted to co-partnership. Christian labor and Christian capital, collaborating harmoniously, would strive to put an end to every injustice in the domain of labor and thereby remove the temptation of workers to submit to the degrading yoke of Communism. I wish the unjust capitalists and industrialists could realize fully the extent of their responsibility in driving the poor and laboring man into the ranks of Communism.

Industry Needs to Recognize Stewardship

"We can not expect a complete change of heart in the industrialist and capitalist overnight. Many, thank God, are beginning to recognize their stewardship although they do not know from personal contact the suffering and privations of the poor and the conditions of the home life of laborers and tradesmen. Other capitalists seem to think that some kind of industrial slavery for the masses is inseparable from human nature. I would like to leave with you the assurance that the Catholic Church, from the Pope down to the simplest priest of every village throughout the world, raises her voice against the injustice of employers and pleads for justice for labor. Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI were champions of all who suffered injustice in the industrial world. Pope Pius XII, gentle and patient as he is, will prove strong and immovable in defending the justice of your cause.

"In this age of mechanical devices and material progress there should be no thought of restraining inventive genius. There is, however, a serious question presented by machines for mass production, which can and do disturb the reasonable balance of supply and demand. If capital, for the sole motive of profit, can encourage and introduce such machines, labor, which is vitally interested in them for the very means of sustaining life, should have something to say about them. While capital owns the machines, labor should have a voice, at least by contract, about their operation, since, in an industrial country and age, the masses depend upon them for a livelihood. The state has the right to impose heavy taxes on machines of mass production, so that the motive of profit among capitalists wil be held in reasonable control.

"There is another consideration presented by machines of mass production. The justice of a five-day week for labor is becoming more and more recognized. We can, however, visualize the multiplication of machines of mass production to such an extent that 5 or 10 hours of labor in a week will be all that can reasonably be required of a man. These few hours under such conditions must insure the employe a living wage. Machines reduce hours of labor. They should never be permitted to degrade men by depriving them of their right to earn by their labor sufficient means to provide for themselves and their families in health, in sickness and in old age, according to the dignity of human nature.

Worker and Small Merchant Pay for War

"I trust that the delegates of this convention are set against war. Europe can not settle her own affairs, and certainly we can not settle them for her. We should not attempt, even, to seek a balance of power, which would, for a time, take the advantage from one side and give it to the other. The objectives of this war, even though it ends before it becomes a world upheaval, will not be attained. If for temporary advantages we enter the war, we shall forfeit permanent gains. It is the laborer and the tradesmen who will be called upon to make the greatest sacrifices. Even in war we attempt to defend some rights of property, but we treat human beings as though they had no rights regarding the preservation of their very lives. In one act of conscription, governments tell men they must give up their lives, if necessary, in war, even if they are convinced that it is not justified morally. And for what? For the insanity of nations or the madness of dictators, for the achievement of something that lying propagandists would have us think attainable.

"I realize that men who love their country as they love their very lives differ as to the measures best calculated to preserve the peace of the United States. I trust that labor, with one voice, will demand peace of those who represent it in government. If war comes, a regimentation will follow in this country such as we have never known. Labor unions and federations, such as yours, may be allowed a nominal existence, but nothing more. What did labor get out of the first World War? Its lot will be still worse if another world cataclysm comes.

"We can not deny that social legislation can be of great benefit to labor. But you must be on your guard against the loss of that liberty which belongs to you as individuals, as fathers of families, and as groups united to know and to defend your rights. The tendency of all governments today is towards totalitarianism. We can not expect our country to be an exception. The democracies of the world are facing a great crisis. But it is precisely such groups as yours that should give mandates to those who represent them in government—mandates founded on the moral order, mandates that make for justice and that promote love among your fellow men, mandates that will keep America a true land of liberty.

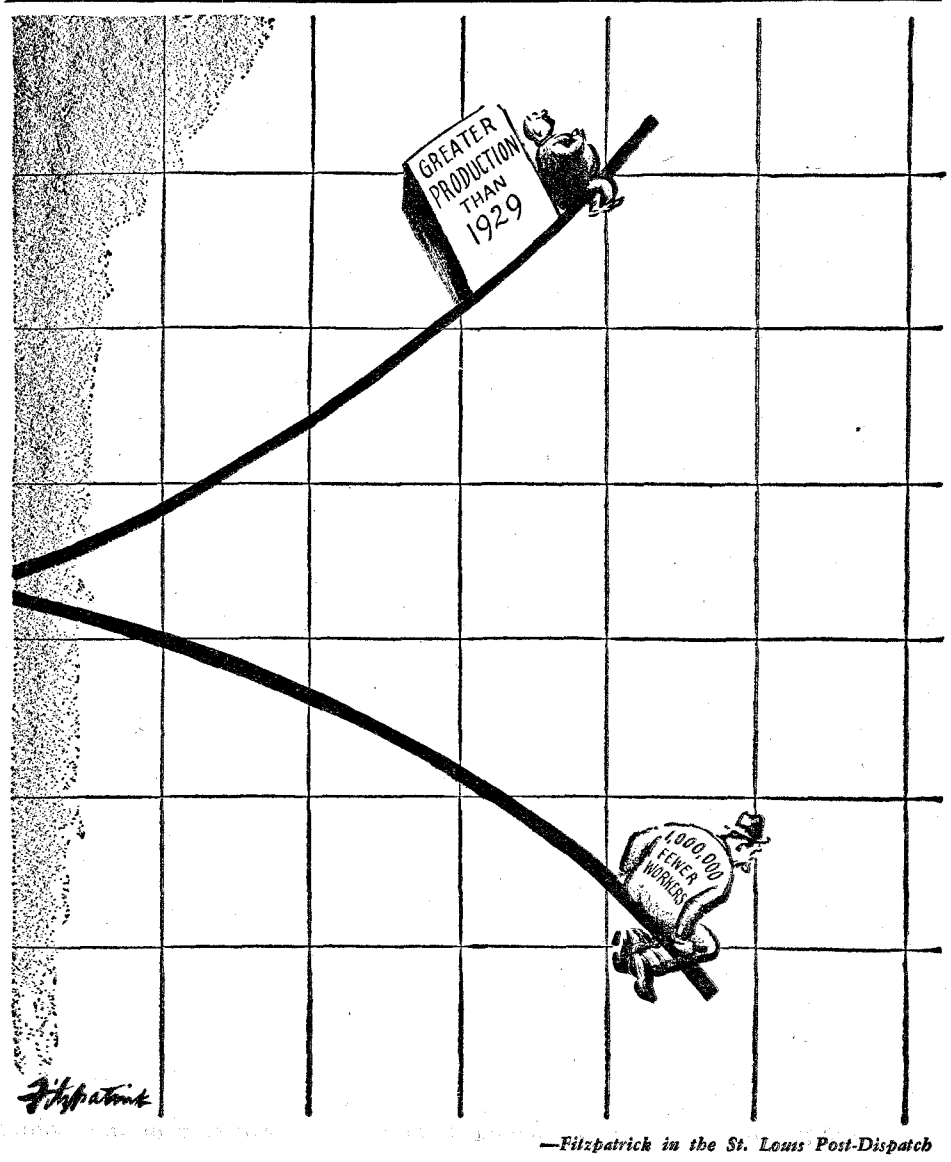
Solidarity of Labor Is Social Hope

"I realize fully that many difficulties must be faced in the practical world of labor. We, whose minds and hearts are sympathetic to labor, can only grieve over the disputes that exist in its ranks. It is our hope and prayer that these will be terminated, as well as the jurisdictional disputes that divide the solidarity of a union or federation of labor and array public opinion against it. I venture to hope that your federation will gain more support through the sustaining power of public opinion everywhere, and that your decisions, reached from year to year in your conventions, will commend themselves to all right-thinking men and women.

"I hope it is possible for a federation such as yours to give opportunities to young men of moral stamina to become your strong and informed leaders in the trying years through which labor must pass. I venture to think that these promising young men should come from homes that have known poverty and from industrial conditions that justice could not approve. Such young men must acquire extraordinary factual knowledge. In mind and in heart they must be sympathetic to the poor. They must appreciate the nobility of labor. They must consider their vocation to defend your rights a chosen one. They must be given solid, fundamental training in Christian social justice and in Christian philosophy. They must have love in their hearts for all men and, consequently, no aversion for any radical groups. They must not be exposed to the pseudo-wisdom of certain types of radical professors in our universities and colleges who are doing such a disservice to America, and especially to the youth of our land, at the present moment.

"May God bless your federation! May His blessing bring notable success to you in training gifted leaders of the future whose sterling Christian character will make them respected and fearless champions of labor!"

Chart of Our Progress



—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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War Propagandists Repeating 1914-17

British Press Control Conditioned Americans for Taking Part in World War

FROM 1914 TO 1917 the American people were engulfed in a tidal wave of pro-British propaganda through every known medium of expression. The object was to ease Americans into the war on the side of the Allies. Today that process is being repeated with devastating accuracy. The same tricks are being employed.

Will Americans be deceived again?

Will a *press controlled by enemies of the United States* deceive us again, for the primary purpose of conditioning and easing unsuspecting millions into war?

In the *Congressional Record* of February 9, 1917 (page 2947) the Honorable Mr. Callaway, Representative from Texas, inserted a statement charging that a newspaper combination existed in America. That statement is as follows:

"In March, 1915, the J. P. Morgan interests, the steel, shipbuilding, and powder interests, and their subsidiary organizations, got together 12 men high up in the newspaper world and employed them to select the most influential newspapers in the United States and sufficient number of them to control generally the policy of the daily press of the United States.

Charge 25 Papers Created War Sentiment

"These 12 men worked the problem out by selecting 179 newspapers, and then began, by an elimination process, to retain only those necessary for the purpose of controlling the general policy of the daily press throughout the country. They found it was only necessary to purchase the control of 25 of the greatest papers. The 25 papers were agreed upon; emissaries were sent to purchase the policy, national and international, of these papers; an agreement was reached; the policy of the papers was bought, to be paid for by the month; an editor was furnished for each paper to properly supervise and edit information regarding the questions of preparedness, militarism, financial policies, and other things of national and international nature considered vital to the interests of the purchasers.

"This contract is in existence at the present time, and it accounts for the news columns of the daily press of the country being filled with all sorts of preparedness arguments and misrepresentations as to the present condition of the United States Army and Navy, and the possibility and probability of the United States being attacked by foreign foes.

"This policy also included the suppression of everything in opposition to the wishes of the interests served. The effectiveness of this scheme has been conclusively demonstrated by the character of the stuff carried in the daily press throughout the country since March, 1915. They have resorted to anything necessary to commercialize public sentiment and sandbag the national Congress into making extravagant and wasteful appropriations for the Army and Navy under the false pretense that it was necessary. Their stock argument is that it is 'patriotism.' They are playing on every prejudice and passion of the American people." So ends the direct quotation from Congressman Callaway on February 9, 1917, *Congressional Record.*

Majority of Newspapers Honest and Independent

Perhaps this indictment made by Congressman Callaway accounts for our being regimented into the World War after President Wilson had been elected to keep us out. Perhaps it is just another sidelight on the Morgan control over the affairs of this nation.

In all justice, let us exempt those honest and independent American publications which, although they must print war news, nevertheless have not forgotten the principles of fairness and honesty. This type of newspaper is by no means small in number.

A review of the newspaper files of 1916 and 1917 clearly indicates that many stories therein were deliberately designed to arouse hatred, such as atrocity accounts and British propaganda, which were later found, in many cases, to be pure fabrications.

The object of British propaganda was to draw the United States into the war against Germany. It succeeded because it was based on appeals to emotion, in which the British government is a master. The real backers of this British propaganda, and every other similar type of war hysteria propaganda, are the international money kings who owe allegiance to no flag, but operate behind the British Union Jack and have for the last 250 years.

Now, as in 1914-17, this propaganda is operating to break down America's isolation from Europe's wars, Europe's politics, Europe's exploitation and to make the American people "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the bankers and "slaves in the very home of liberty that our forefathers sacrificed and built for us."

American Editor Says Press is Gullible

The most powerful agent of the international bankers are the newspapers and magazines they control. Their persistency to attain their belligerent ends is amazing.

One distinguished American newspaperman, chief editorial writer for the *New York American* and other morning newspapers published by Mr. Hearst during the war years, gave the world a startling revelation.

Mr. Philip Francis, in his book *"The Poison in America's Cup,"* wrote as follows:

"With a few honorable exceptions, the big papers and magazines of the United States are the most ignorant and gullible as well as the most cowardly and controlled press printed in any country in the world."

Mr. Francis was in a position to see behind the scenes and to watch the secret workings of the gigantic machinery of propaganda which broke down our happy isolation. He saw American newspaper readers inoculated with the lunacy of passion that made our vast wealth and the lives of our young men the catspaws of European diplomatic greed and cunning.

Twenty years after the World War, the same sinister forces and propagandists are again busy involving the United States in a second European war—this time, as before, to insure British commercial supremacy, and the vested usurious interests of the international banker.

Legion of Lecturers Spreading War Lure

Under the headline, **"Britain Waging a War of Words; Target: America. Legion of Lecturers Sent to This Country,"** William Fulton, writing for the *Chicago Tribune* (Feb. 18, 1940), listed the activities of such propagandists of Great Britain as Alfred Duff Cooper, Lord Marley, Phillip Guedelia, Cecil Roberts, C. V. R. Thompson, Robert Dell, Julian Huxley, and others, the writer said:

"British peers, peeresses, politicians, authors, and historians are going up and down the land (America) preaching the gospel of the Empires' side in the war and urging Americans to adopt a 'hands across the sea' policy. So far, the State Department at Washington, D. C., has not requested these missionaries to register as paid agents of foreign powers."

No wonder Philip Francis said in his book, previously referred to:

"British propaganda will employ American newspapers and magazines, some of which will do British propaganda work for pay and some of which will do it for nothing, for the simple reason that they don't know any better; it will employ social influences, working through the wealthy families who are connected by marriage with English nobility and gentry; it will employ the university and college presidents and professors whom it has so long subsidized through the Carnegie Fund; it will employ Americans who have had their educations completed in English Universities at the cost of the Rhodes Foundation; it will employ the preachers which it has so long placed in influential American pulpits; it will employ its secret service spies who are already located in every important city in the United States and who permeate every department of the Federal Government and are constantly in evidence around our Federal Courts; it will use vast sums of money, provided for those funds which the British Government has at its secret disposal.

"I say that the British propaganda *will do* these things. I should say that the British propaganda *is doing* these things. Its agents are everywhere at work in the United States. New York is overrun with them; Washington swarms with them; they are in Chicago, in San Francisco, in St. Louis, in Milwaukee, in Cincinnati; you can find them in newspaper offices as editors and reporters; they are in our banks, in our mercantile associations, in our universities, our colleges, our Boards of Education, our public schools, our churches.

"Talk about the pre-war German commercial and political penetration! Why, this British propaganda invasion makes all that Germany has ever been credited with doing look like a dip-candle alongside of the noonday sun.

"Whenever you see a magazine or a newspaper, either editorially or in its news columns, attempt to stir up irritation and anger between American citizens who are of different descent, or between the people of the United States and the people of some other country with which the United States has really no quarrel, then you should spot that publication then and there as an agent of British propaganda — either a hired agent or an unpaid agent, doing the mean work simply because it is a fool.

"The aim of every sensible American today should be to help to cultivate the friendliest and the most kindly sentiments between *all classes of Americans;* to help to cultivate good will and friendly sentiments and mutually profitable trade between the United States and *every other country* . . ."

Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, who directed Senate investigation of the munitions industry between 1933 and 1936, predicts that the current flow of munitions and war materials to Europe will be the prelude to the loosening of American credit to the warring nations and finally United States involvement in the hostilities.

"We are walking the same road we did in 1915," warned Mr. Nye. "It's uncanny how close the parallel is." (*New York Herald Tribune,* Feb. 18, 1940.)

Story in 'Social Justice' "Should Open Many Eyes"

AN EDITORIAL which appeared in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* (Feb. 13, 1940), reads as follows:

"Father Coughlin Observes Lincoln's Birth.

"The one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of Lincoln's birth was observed yesterday in hundreds of meetings over the country. Postmaster-General Farley dedicated the reestablished postoffice, in Central Illinois' historic state park. There the young Whig Lincoln first held post in the Federal Government, by appointment of the Democratic Andrew Jackson. There the strapping story teller grew into the man who, in Stanton's great phrase, 'belongs to the ages.'

"But Lincoln's birthday was celebrated in other ways. The Feb. 12 issue of Father Coughlin's national weekly, SOCIAL JUSTICE, uses it as the occasion for publishing an article entitled *'Abraham Lincoln and the Rothschilds,'* the intent of which is to convey the impression that the 'Civil War was not fought over slavery but over financial freedom.'

"The long war against human bondage which split the cracking Union and then bound it up again was not that at all, we read. It was, in effect, the result of a plot of international Jewish financiers in London, who had, as their agent in the United States, Judah P. Benjamin, brilliant lawyer, Senator from Louisiana and later high counselor in the Confederacy. For 'documentation' the article contains such statements as: 'Disraeli is reported to have said to the brothers Rothschild: 'If you like, we shall divide the United States into two parts, one for you, James, and one for you, Lionel.'

"This malicious nonsense about Lincoln and the Civil War should open many eyes that have been strangely closed."

On the editorial masthead of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch,* and published by the Pulitzer Publishing Company, is the *Post-Dispatch* Platform, written by its founder, Joseph Pulitzer, on April 10, 1907, which reads as follows:

"I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

The only comment SOCIAL JUSTICE has is that Joseph Pulitzer wrote this platform thirty-three years too soon.

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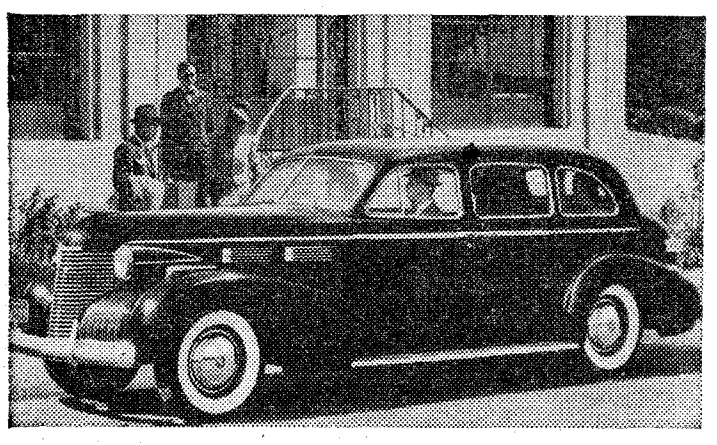
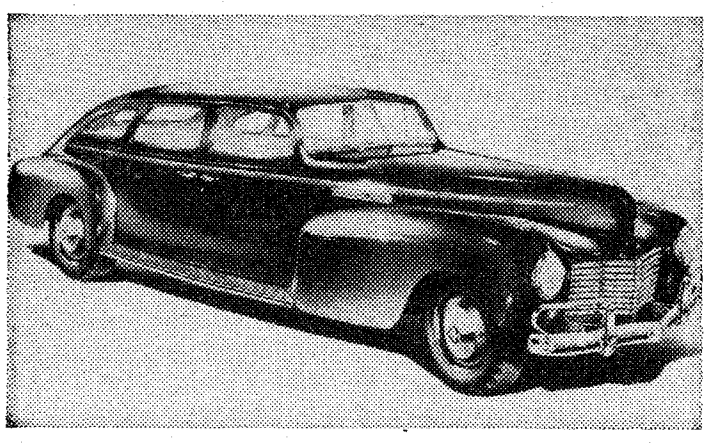
GRAND PRIZE



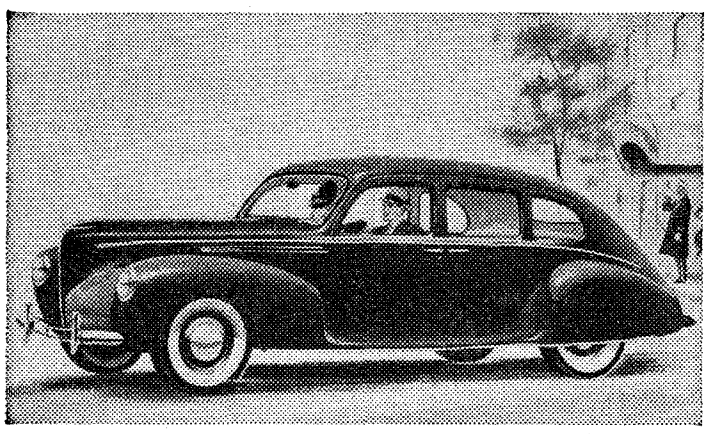
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body

SECOND PRIZE



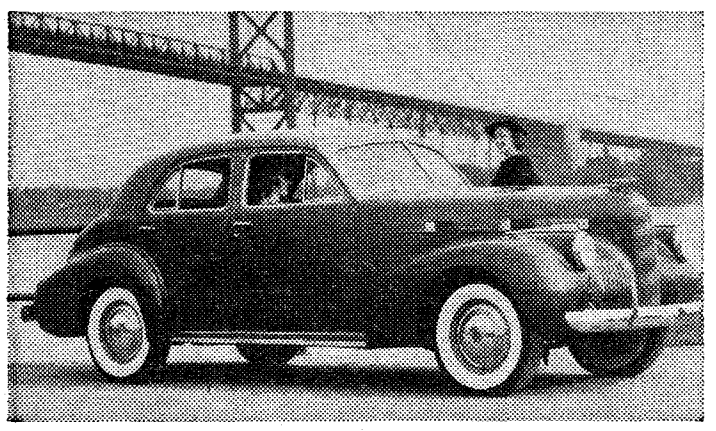
Chrysler Crown Imperial

THIRD PRIZE



Lincoln-Zephyr V-12

FOURTH PRIZE



La Salle 52 Special

LAST 'CLEAN-UP' I

NEW CONTESTANTS

CONNECTICUT

Couture, Henry—Meriden 35,000
Gaumond, A.—N. Grosvenordale 35,000
Halloran, Elizabeth—Torrington 35,000
Hayden, Wm. P.—Bridgeport 35,000

IDAHO

Tomchak, A. F.—Roberts 35,000

ILLINOIS

Chevalier, Mrs. George—Chicago 35,000
Dionne, M. J.—Beaverville 35,000
McCarthy, James—Chicago 5,000
Michael, Anton—Chicago 35,000
Mikich, Otillia M.—Brookfield 5,000
O'Boyle, Mrs. Gertrude—Chicago 35,000
Siebelt, Rita—Chicago 35,000
Wolski, Theodore—Chicago 35,000

INDIANA

Becker, Alois H.—St. Meinrad 35,000
Frederickson, Jas. F.—Peru 5,000
Riedman, Mrs. Jos.—Connersville 35,000

MAINE

Leclerc, Alcide—Westbrook 35,000
Lozier, Jos. F.—Old Town 35,000

MARYLAND

Wempe, Raymond F.—Cumberland 35,000

MASSACHUSETTS

Sheehan, Katherine—Worcester 35,000

MICHIGAN

Kerkhoff, John—Grand Rapids 35,000
Laske, Stephen T.—Detroit 35,000
Rucci Family—Detroit 5,000
Walter, Robert A.—Detroit 35,000

MINNESOTA

Johannes, John—St. Cloud 35,000
Jones, Mrs. Nick—Minneapolis 35,000
Noterman, Frank J.—Victoria 35,000
Quirk, Donald—St. Paul 5,000
Roeder, Mary—Minneapolis 35,000

MISSOURI

Huesgen, Paul H.—St. Louis 35,000
Johmann, Ted—St. Louis 5,000
Montrey, Cleo—St. Louis 35,000
Schaller, Mrs. Chas. J.—St. Louis 35,000

NEW YORK

Cote, Henry O.—Saranac Lake 35,000
Ehmer, Gottlieb—Glen Cove 35,000
Fahey, Mrs. Patrick—Syracuse 35,000
Hopf, Christ G.—Buffalo 35,000
Hughes, Francis—Astoria 35,000
MacGamwell, Wm.—Buffalo 35,000
Maher, Mrs. Julia—Brooklyn 35,000
Novak, Walter J.—Ronkonkoma 35,000
O'Brien, Katherine—Mechanicville 35,000
O'Neill, Mary—New York 35,000
Schaff, I.—Syracuse 35,000
Staff, Mrs. Mae—Bronx 35,000
Wolf, Mary—Utica 35,000
Yette, Leo G.—Herkimer 35,000
Zink, George—E. Elmhurst 35,000

OHIO

DePaola, Vincent—Warren 35,000
Gilhaus, Fred—Middletown 35,000
Jackna, Joseph P.—Cleveland 35,000
McLaughlin, F. J.—Urbana 35,000
Miller, Anna—Cincinnati 35,000
Mills, Frederick P.—Marion 35,000
Rumschlag, G. H.—Toledo 35,000
Sullivan, Mrs. Cath.—E. Cleveland 35,000
Westendorf, Joseph—Cincinnati 35,000

PENNSYLVANIA

Hartman, Philip H.—Erie 35,000
Holtz, Isadore J.—Hastings 35,000
Montgomery, Mrs. M. G.—Philadelphia 35,000
Sellers, Eleanor G.—Philadelphia 35,000

RHODE ISLAND

Holloway, Mrs. Agnes—Wakefield 35,000

WISCONSIN

Miller, Bernard—Milwaukee 35,000

'GOLDEN OPPORTU IN CONTEST ENDS

As a Contestant You Aid C Cause of Social Justice

It is now well known that the net proceeds of "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest go right into th casting Fund whereby the weekly radio addresses Coughlin are maintained.

Never before has the Priest of Royal Oak need cial assistance as he does this most important year ican history.

Propagandists are striving to enmesh the United the European War. Bolshevists are worming their way more deeply every month towards the very he nation. International financiers are juggling curr countries, piling up national debts, amassing tons o ment bonds—with general world bankruptcy in t

Every man or woman, boy or girl, who becom testant in this great competition is taking an activ the struggle to keep America free of these menac ishes.

When you enter the "FORWARD AMERICA" and obtain subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE maga are contributing very materially to the great cause justice which has been espoused for so many years Coughlin.

As a Contestant you are giving the support of deavors to the battle for continuance of the weekly courses from Royal Oak.

As you become active in the campaign and indu perhaps hundreds or thousands of others, to subscri weekly review of events, you are doing much to pr spread of genuine Americanism in a land now alm of so pure a national sentiment.

The eight beautiful cars—the $15,000.00 in cars —which will be distributed to 136 SOCIAL JUSTIC in a few weeks are very important. Yes, indeed. Bu important is the great cause for which we are all

Therefore, you are asked today to lend a ha your part to help Father Coughlin in his national for the preservation of Christianity and Constituti ernment in this land of America. Enter the Contest

CASH GALORE!

The Ninth Prize in the great "FORWARD AMERICA" $500.00.

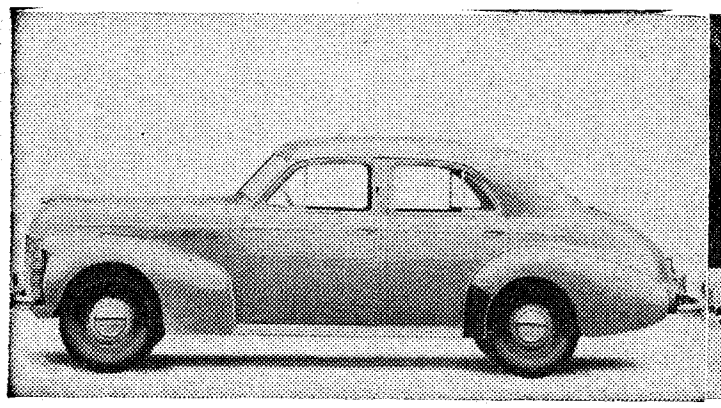
There will be 100 Grand Cash Prizes totalling $1,618. from $150.00 downwards.

Over and above these, 27 Special Cash Prizes totalling will be distributed during the progress of the Contest to turn in the largest number of subscriptions or the highest subscription money during periods to be stated later.

So you see, there is not a man or woman, boy or girl, army of SOCIAL JUSTICE readers who cannot, with a among friends in spare time, "land in the money." But—

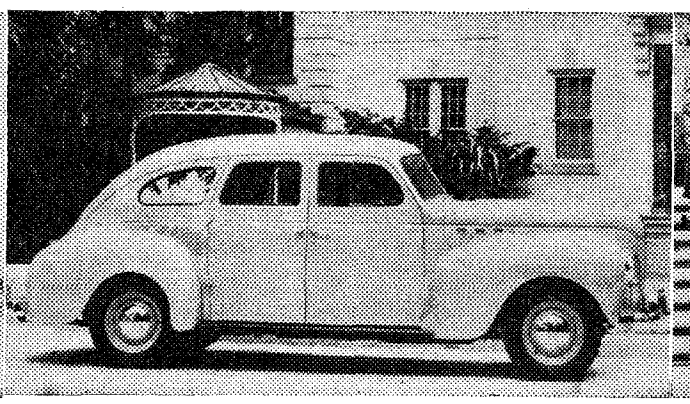
IT IS IMPORTANT TO START EARLY!

FIFTH PRIZE



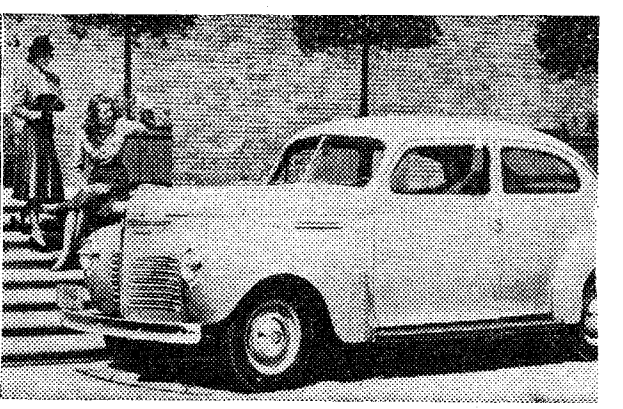
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan

SIXTH PRIZE



De Soto Custom Sedan

SEVENTH PRIZE



Plymouth De Luxe Sedan

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OUR AT HAND

ITY' BIG BONUS PERIOD IDNIGHT, MARCH 4, 1940

Time is skipping—skipping by.

On Monday, March 4—at the hour of Midnight—the "Golden Opportunity" period in our great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest will pass away forever.

That hour is the final time when you can obtain credit of 40,000 Extra Bonus Votes on every yearly or two-year subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine you get.

You will receive this issue about Thursday, February 29.

That gives you FOUR DAYS in which to enter the great competition—send in your Nomination Blank and "Start-Off" subscription — and become an active Contestant.

Also—

You have FOUR DAYS in which to get every one of your friends and relatives to give you a new yearly or two-yearly subscription. Each one of these will yield for you a Bonus Vote of 40,000 BESIDES the credit you get on Regular Vote Schedule.

Surely, you cannot let pass the opportunity to compete for a handsome Cadillac, a sleek Chrysler Crown Imperial, a snaky Lincoln-Zephyr or any one of five other charming 1940-model cars.

Right now you can count on your fingers ten, twenty, perhaps fifty friends who would help you win the Grand Prize or any of the other prizes—IF YOU ASKED THEM.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is one of the best known magazines in the world. You will have no trouble at all getting real Americans to subscribe.

So, come on in today. Besides helping to maintain the weekly speeches of Father Coughlin on the air, you are striking for your share of $15,000.00 in cash and automobile awards. And the Contest closes on April 15!

Your chance is as good as that of any person in the competition. Within a few days you can, by working in spare time, be right up neck-and-neck with those who have been in from the beginning.

Remember the "deadline" on the Big Bonus—Monday, March 4—at Midnight.

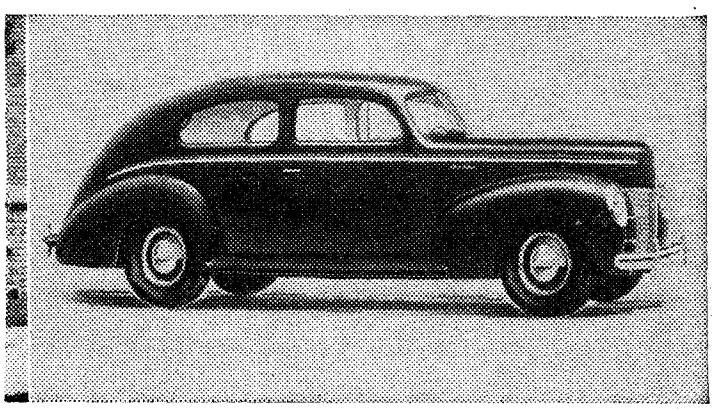
And—enter—NOW—by using the Nomination Blank and "Start-Off" subscription coupon below.

Address All Contest Mail to—

'Contest Manager,' Social Justice

Royal Oak, Michigan

EIGHTH PRIZE



Ford Tudor De Luxe

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CONTESTANTS

All Contestants are requested to keep well in mind the "deadline" date on the 40,000-Vote Bonus. It is Midnight of Monday, March 4.

In order to obtain credit of 40,000 Extra Votes on all new yearly or two-year subscriptions, your letter containing your cash turn-in, your stubs and your Remittance Report MUST be postmarked at or before that hour—Midnight of Monday, March 4.

Please be sure your stubs are made out properly. Use care in making out your Remittance Report.

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR VOTES

***On Prepaid Subscriptions to* SOCIAL JUSTICE**

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months ($1.50)	4,000
1 year ($3.00)	10,000
2 years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values throughout the Contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15.00 worth of subscriptions turned in.

On each new subscription (2-years, 1-year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

40,000 EXTRA votes up to March 4; 30,000 EXTRA votes from March 5 to March 18; 25,000 EXTRA votes from March 19 to April 1; 20,000 EXTRA votes during the final period, April 2 to April 15.

Extra or Bonus Votes are issued only after the conclusion of the Contest.

THEY'RE WAITING

GRAND PRIZE $2,995.00
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body

Second Prize 2.245.00
Chrysler Crown Imperial, 4-Door, 5-Pass.

Third Prize 1,483.00
Lincoln-Zephyr V-12, 4-Door

Fourth Prize 1,440.00
La Salle 52 Special, 4-Door

Fifth Prize 1.152.00
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan

Sixth Prize 985.00
De Soto Custom, 4-Door

Seventh Prize 805.00
Plymouth De Luxe, 4-Door Sedan

Eighth Prize 777.00
Ford Tudor De Luxe Sedan

Ninth Prize (Cash) 500.00
100 Grand Cash Prizes 1,618.00
27 Special Cash Prizes 1,000.00
Total of Awards $15,000.00

CONTEST RULES

1. Open to any person more than 16 years of age, except employes of Father Coughlin, SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, their families or close relatives. The management reserves the right to reject objectionable nominations.

2. Contestants may obtain subscriptions anywhere and may be assisted by any person. Candidates must make a cash report during each of the final two weeks of the Contest.

3. Votes are not transferable from one active contestant to another active contestant. Contestants cannot withdraw in favor of other active contestants; nor can contestants give or transfer subscriptions to another contestant.

4. Votes will be issued on paid-in-advance subscriptions (new or renewal) for SOCIAL JUSTICE, including Coupons and free votes.

5. A *new* subscriber is one who was not taking SOCIAL JUSTICE by mail when the Contest was announced. Votes are issued subject to verification. Contestants who turn in old (or renewal) subscriptions marked "new" may forfeit votes received on such subscriptions.

6. No statement, assertion or promise, either written or verbal, made by any of the solicitors, agents, contestants, or any other than published in SOCIAL JUSTICE, will be recognized by the publishers or the Contest management.

7. All Contestants are held responsible for all moneys collected. They must remit such amounts in full on schedule at frequent intervals or on demand to the Contest Department.

8. Prizes are to be delivered in Detroit, Michigan, to winners without cost as soon as the official judges announce the results of the Contest. In case of ties duplicate prizes or their equivalent will be awarded.

9. The management reserves the right to place additional prizes on the list.

10. The Contest opens on January 1, 1940, and closes April 15.

11. Any questions or controversies that may arise are to be settled by the Contest Manager, and his decision will be final and conclusive.

12. In event of typographical or other error, it is understood that neither the publishers nor the Contest Management shall be held responsible, except for the necessary correction of the same.

13. By entering the Contest, a Contestant agrees to accept the decisions of the Contest Management and official judges as final.

THESE CAN BE YOUR TICKETS TO FORTUNE

'Start Off' SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

(Good for 20,000 Votes)

Return this Coupon to the Contest Manager with your first yearly subscription payment ($3.00), either old or new, and you will receive 20,000 votes, in addition to the votes allowed on Regular Vote Schedule.

Name of Subscriber _____

Address _____

City or Town _____

State _____

(Your own subscription or renewal will count)

NEW SUB. _____ OLD SUB. _____

This coupon, accompanied by the Nomination Blank and your first yearly subscription, will start you in the great Contest with 25,000 Votes, plus the Regular Votes on the subscription, as shown in the Regular Vote Schedule. Only one of these coupons will be credited to a Contestant.

NOMINATION BLANK

(Good for 5,000 Votes)

_____ 1940

Contest Manager, SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Please enter my name as a Contestant in the "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest. I understand this Blank filled out and sent in will entitle me to 5,000 Votes and that my first yearly subscription, old or new, will entitle me to 20,000 Votes.

My Name is _____

My Address is _____

City or Town _____ *State* _____

(You may nominate yourself or any other person)

ONLY ONE OF THESE COUPONS WILL BE CREDITED TO A CONTESTANT

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Avoidance of Interest

Part X of an Historical Series on the Immorality of Usury

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

IN THE PRECEDING articles of this series it must be understood that the history of interest, or usury, was most closely connected with the conditions of the day.

The age of commerce, except in the Mediterranean countries, had not yet arrived. Agriculture still predominated. The majority of loans were still out of man's necessity, arising in the vagaries of nature.

When the philosophers of the Middle Ages had drawn their proper and fine distinctions between interest as a payment for the use of money and penalties for failure to repay on the date due or for any one of the many other so-called "titles" to compensation, we have pointed out how these charges, however valid in philosophy, became the cloaks for usury. Abuses crept in that were inevitable because of the open, public and manifest violation of the Church laws; because men, both lenders and borrowers, winked at these cloaks for usury and entered into the contract for the loan of money for interest provided that the interest was called something else.

There were other contracts in respect to money which have not been touched upon in this little series of articles.

To repeat, the loan of money was, throughout the Middle Ages, supposed to carry no interest or no repayment over and above the exact amount loaned. If any repayment over and above this was taken, it was due to collateral contracts entitling the lender to such things as expense in negotiating the loan, to losses which might occur during the period of the loan, to loss due to the necessity of borrowing while one's own money was in the hands of others, and to the various "titles" which the philosophers had contributed in their keen analysis of the contracts of that far off day.

Yet, from the days of the ancient Jews, it was understood that, morally, money could only be sent out at risk. That means investment. Did not the Rabbins answer the question as to what should be done with the money of the widow and orphan in the following language: "We look for a man that is rich, trusted, listens to the Law and never accepts a rebuke from the Rabbins, and we give the money to him by the court for use in business which is likely to bring profit with small chance of loss."

Risk Regarded as Partnership

When money was sent out at risk the contract was that of *"Societas"* or partnership. It was also called *"Census."* The fundamental characteristic of this contract was that it recognized the borrower's ability to repay. It was fundamental in all insurance contracts, for example. It seldom considered the use to which the loan was made. It was based primarily on merging the individual's venture with the ventures of the other partners to the contract with the understanding that there would be returned regular payments of the principle with profit, or that in the venture the individual would share the loss.

The great authority, Father Cleary of Maynooth, quotes a chapter in the *Decretals of Gregory IX,* running as follows:

"He is to be accounted a usurer, who lends a certain sum to one who is about to make a voyage, or attend a market, on condition of receiving more than he lent merely because he undertakes the risk; he also is not to be deemed a usurer who gives ten shillings, requiring at a certain future date a determined quantity of grain, wine, or oil, which at the date of sale would be worth more than ten shillings, provided there is a reasonable doubt whether that quantity will, at the future date, be worth more or less (than the ten shillings). In virtue of such a doubt, he too is excused who sells goods for more than the current price if he is not to receive payment till a future date, provided, however, that he was not going to sell them at the time of the actual sale."

In the year 1645, the Chinese had passed a law allowing usury to the extent of 30 per cent. There was risk in the Chinese loans, including the danger of the flight of the debtor or a necessity of an appeal to the civil courts for collection. So the clergy of China appealed to Innocent X. The Congregation of the Propaganda, with the approval of the Pontiff, replied, "nothing should be taken over and above the principal because of the loan as such; but if because of danger regarded as probably imminent, as in the case under consideration, something is taken by the lenders, then these are not to be disturbed provided due account is taken of the quality of the danger as well as of its probability, and a due proportion observed between what is taken and the amount of danger." It is possibly with this decision of the Propaganda that the title *"periculum sortis"* became fairly well established. With this title established in the minds of the Churchmen, there came almost a natural growth into the firm recognition of partnership.

Risk in Foreign Trade Took Chance of Gain

In the growth of foreign trade in particular it became the custom of merchants to entrust their goods to others. Sometimes these were the captains or owners of vessels. At other times they dealt with what we would call commission merchants or *"tractators,"* whose sole business it was to handle investments in foreign trade. As this new business arose, sometimes a fixed remuneration was given, but later the commission merchant worked on a straight commission system. This particular form of contract was known as *"societas."*

Frequently the commission merchant merged his own funds with that of the investor and usually received a 25 per cent commission on his turnover.

An old English will is reproduced in part by Father Cleary. A wealthy citizen of London directed that a hundred pounds be left to a minor, and that moreover "the said sum in the meantime should be entrusted to a merchant to trade withal . . . the said merchant taking half the profits for his trouble." All such contracts of risk were in their nature far different than loans. In the investment of monies with the commission merchants, sea captains, owners of vessels and the like, it was understood that the investor retained the ownership of the money. It was likewise understood that he expected the risk and that in return there was nothing certain, but rather he bore the brunt of his losses or, if fortunate, received his portion of the gain in the venture.

Modern Investment Carries on Practice

This distinction is of tremendous importance, particularly in its modern applications. As an illustration, our present day language covers a great many adventures under the word "investment." We loan our money to the Government of the United States and receive interest on that loan. Yet we call it an investment in United States bonds. We purchase the bonds of an industrial corporation, expecting a steady, fixed rate of return and hold as security a portion of an underlying mortgage on the physical properties of the corporation. We call that an investment. We buy the common stocks of a corporation anticipating sharing the losses or profit. We call that an investment.

Under the medievalists, the taking of interest was immoral; money was sterile. The *"mutuum"* contract assumed that the lender had given over his money and it was in the possession of the borrower, and that, morally, no increase on that money could be taken.

On the other hand, the medievalists recognized, step by step, the necessities of trade and commerce that brought in the partnership contract where risk was shared with others. The owner of the money still had the money that he invested and, though he anticipated a gain, he was probably willing to take the chance on the loss.

These distinctions are well-worth study today as a purely practical economic fact. The burden of interest is an unconscionable burden upon society. Irrespective of our nation's income, it has become almost a fixed charge of $5-billion a year. In a single depression year, it amounted to 12½ per cent of our national income. *It is the very fixity of the charge that threatens society.*

On the other hand, when it comes to contracts of risk, when a man invests in a business venture, when he buys common stocks in an American corporation, he demands no fixed return. He is willing to follow the fortunes of the corporation with his invested dollar. It was this type of contract of which St. Thomas clearly implied that the right of profit comes fundamentally from ownership, and that ownership implied the retention of all risks. So retention of risk came, with the followers of St. Thomas, to be regarded as the sign of true partnership.

Annuity Contract Grew Out of Rent

Many people desired a fixed income annually for monies given over to others. These same people desired to avoid the charge of interest or usury. There grew up with changing business conditions the practice of procuring revenue in exchange for the promise of a fixed annual revenue. It was called *"rent"* and was defined as a right of receiving an annual income from something given over to the possession of another.

In the 15th century, for example, these rent contracts became the prevailing way of raising money. In the establishment of a college, churches, chapels, altars, those desiring a fixed income per year would pay over a substantial sum for the purposes involved, receiving in return a fixed return for a definite number of years. At any time the so-called investor could get his principal back in its entirety and the amount received was from 7 to 10 per cent of the purchase money extended over the years the contract ran.

To give a specific example, funds for a new school amounting to $100,000 are needed; a person of 60 years of age has $100,000 and wants no increase on that estate. He has implicit trust in the security, which means only the ability to repay. The person invests the $100,000 in the school, receiving $5,000 a year under a contract which is to run for twenty years. Under those conditions the school gets the money for nothing and the person receives the security of a fixed income for the rest of his life. Variations of this were common. Most variations provided for an income over and above the principal loan.

It was this type of contract that Pope Martin V in the year 1495 decreed as valid, provided that the rent was based upon fixed property, the value of which was established, and that the rate was moderate, bearing from 7 to 10 per cent of the purchase money and that the purchaser could at any time receive his money back and cancel the contract.

Such contracts had a remarkable history in later years. They developed into many types with the insurance companies embodying not only the principle of insurance, but likewise the fixed rate to the investor of an annual income as a security for old age. They formed the basis for wholly non-insurance contracts called *annuities.* Such types of contracts have been, in the past, freely advertised by religious societies wherein the investor was asked to contribute a lump sum in exchange for an annuity of a certain per cent for the rest of his life. The difference between the total amounts paid in and the principal was sometimes recoverable by the investor's estate at his death.

Traders Led World Away From Christianity

Few have any conception of the tremendous changes that swept over the Continent, and England, following the Middle Ages. The rise of trade and commerce is simply not understood by the average citizen. The single city of Florence, for example, in the early part of the 14th century was calling upon 200 ecclesiastical houses in England and Scotland as suppliers of wool. The merchant and the craftsman were organized into their guilds and had their codes of regulation. The seven major commercial organizations consisted of the lawyers, the dealers in foreign cloth, the wool-drapers, the money-changers, the physicians, the dealers in silk and the furriers.

The five minor commercial organizations consisted of the retailers of cloth, the butchers, the smiths, the shoemakers and the builders.

All these were organizations of laymen wholly outside of the monastic institutions which had their complete quota of artisans and masters of the crafts.

The city of Florence not only had the great wool manufacturers and the commercial organizations noted above, but they were the bankers of Italy. When the two great banking houses of Bardi and Peruzzi collapsed there came the end of the greatness of Florence.

Yet other cities had their huge banking institutions financing the merchant associations and the guild system of the Old World. The Fuggers of Augsburg in Germany were not only money lenders but operators of commercial adventures throughout the world. They were reputed to have been worth in excess of $100-million. The Hochstetters of the same city of Augsburg was perhaps the second great German house leading the commission merchant from the middle ages into the modern.

It was the trader that led the Christian world, step by step, away from the laws of the Church and yet the laws remained singularly constant with respect to the immorality of interest.

(Continued on Page 17)

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U.S. Corporations Are Losing Money

Government's Adventure in Big Business Not So Good; Even Evades an Audit!

IN A RECENT article in the February 12 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE there was traced the remarkable rise and development of the United States of America as a business entity.

Entering into the big business field only a decade ago, Uncle Sam swept aside all prior records of success and built a $3,800,000,000 holding company which controls 117 Federal corporations, and represents the largest concentration of capital, with one exception, in the history of business. That exception is the giant monopoly, The American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Federal Government, of course, is recognized as an exceptional entity in business for, as it is pointed out in the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine, it is not required to earn dividends; it has no taxation problem; its capital is lifted from the Treasury of the United States; its securities are tax exempt; its directors are politicians and the stockholders meet but once in four years.

Immediately following that story appearing in SOCIAL JUSTICE comes the report from Mr. Morgenthau concerning 31 of these 117 Government corporations.

Morgenthau Report Shows Corporation Losses

On loans approximating $25-billion there is a loss or default to the extent of $1,053,742,488 in principal and interest. The agencies have $12,-400,000,000 in assets and net liabilities of $7,785,000,000.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation alone accounted for losses of $448,787,772 in this particular report.

The Government today owns $2,-828,000,000 of farm mortgages and has already taken over $880,905,469 in property under its loans.

The Home Owner's Loan Corporation accounted for slightly under $550-million of defaults.

In the light of these astounding facts what becomes of the Roosevelt administration's seven-year criticism of private business? There isn't a reputable business in all America that does not lend itself to sound accounting methods and periodic audits. When Uncle Sam steps into business there is not even uniformity of accounting and only 11 of the 31 agencies have had their accounts subjected to the audit of the General Accounting Office. Seven do not even make annual reports to Congress!

S.E.C. Audit Needed in Government Itself

The S.E.C. is a classic example of the Administration attempting to step into private business with a broom. That broom should be used first among the Government agencies themselves. The *Wheeler-Rayburn Utility Act* was a grand piece of legislation attempting to clean up the evil of holding companies. Five years after its passage, the Government itself turns out to be the second giant holding company of the nation, and the identical principles which were intended to be applied to the utilities should be applied to the Government itself.

The H.O.L.C. is another example of loose auditing methods. Equipped with one of the outstanding certified public accountants of the country, the H.O.L.C. refused any suggestion and when, in common honesty and simple patriotism, a distinguished former member of the Price-Waterhouse organization called to the attention of his superiors downright errors in accountancy, he was simply dismissed!

It took the H.O.L.C. six years after the passage of the Act creating it to get a fair financial picture of its own operations in one state, New York.

Senator Byrd, of Virginia, is to be congratulated on his introduction of a Resolution that was passed in the last session of Congress, demanding a report from the lending agencies.

It is now the business of the Congress to clean up the accounting situation and not let the frightful inefficiencies continue.

On the Red Front

New Bills in New York Will Outlaw Reds

NEW YORK — State Senator Phelps has introduced two bills into the New York state legislature, designed to cut off financial support of Communism. The bills are with the State Judiciary Committee.

One bill would preclude any alien, subversive, un-American organization or movement of foreign origin from becoming legitimized and recognized as a political party in the state. This bill, *Senate Bill No. 524,* was introduced January 22, read twice, ordered printed and referred to the Senate Committee of the Judiciary. It purposes to amend *Section I, 5, 2 of Chapter 588 of the Laws of 1922* in the following words:

"No foreign organization and no branch or affiliate of any foreign organization shall be recognized as a legal political party or shall have any place on the ballot in any election."

The second bill, calling ostensibly for a slower process of amending the state constitution, would bar any individual from holding public office who contributed to a fund to be used for political purposes in foreign lands. The person contributing would be considered unfit to hold public office for a period of five years from the date of the contribution. The amending section of this bill reads:

"No person belonging to a foreign organization, or to a branch or affiliate of a foreign organization, who contributes funds to any organization for political use in any foreign country shall be eligible to hold any elective or appointive office of public trust at any time within five years of making any such contribution."

Bars Subversives From Government

The bills would eliminate Nazis, Communists, Fascists in government. It would rid city government of such persons as Simon Gerson, an admitted Communist and contributor to the party. Furthermore, the bill could be amplified to prevent city, state or national Government from employing alien and foreign-born workers in high position to the exclusion of American citizens.

Such a bill, if adopted by the states of the Union, would prevent the Federal Government from employing Communists, loyalists, refugees, aliens and foreign citizens who are now occupying high positions and such a bill would prevent American citizens of radical inclinations from contributing taxpayers' money to radical movements in foreign nations or to governments of nations from which these citizens have sprung.

The Communists are bringing pressure to bear to characterize this bill as fascist, un-American, detrimental to civil liberties, destructive of constitutional rights, etc., because the bills in question would not only bar comrades from holding public office, but would prevent liberals, stooges and innocents from turning over their salaries, taxpayers' money, to organizations which are alien and un-American.

Manual Bases Dues on Salary

The instruction pamphlet for organizers of Communist Party units, called *"The Party Organizer,"* has compiled a system of initiation fees and taxes. The initiation fee is 50 cents; but for persons who are unemployed or who earn under $10 a week the fee is 10 cents. Half of the fee goes to national headquarters and half to the district unit.

Dues are based on salary and graduated accordingly. All persons earning up to $10 a week pay 10 cents a month. All housewives pay 10 cents per month. All earning between $11 and $25 per week pay $1 per month. Members receiving over $40 per week in wages pay, in addition to the regular dues, at the rate of 50 cents for each $10 or fraction thereof.

Money collected from dues is distributed 25 per cent to the units, 20 per cent to the districts, 25 per cent to the center and 10 per cent to the center for a special National Trade Union Fund. The 20 per cent remaining is whacked up among the organizers for salary, expenses, fees, etc.

The real racket is the "international solidarity fund" and special funds designated for emergencies such as Spanish Relief, Soviet War, Defense Funds, etc. The *Manual,* speaking of the solidarity fund, says: "International solidarity is a special fund contributed to bind every member, as an act of our international solidarity, with the Communist Parties of other countries that need our financial aid. Every member is to pay every four months an amount equal to one month's dues, based on the average of the previous four months."

Deals Death Blow to Communist Party

The passage of these bills in New York state would strike a death blow to the Communist Party in the strongest pro-Communist state of the Union and rid state and city governments of professional Communists and their sympathizers. Deprived of the support of prominent office holders in New York state and in New York City, the headquarters of the Communist Party in New York would have to sell out.

If such a bill were adopted by the Federal Government, Mr. Hoover would not have to worry that the F.B.I. was employing Communists, Nazis, Fascists and foreign agents. Mr. Hoover could never complain to Congress that the Civil Service Commission had given him Communist aides who were supposed to co-operate with him in his drive against enemy agents operating in government, industry, Army and Navy. Furthermore, if such a bill were in existence as law the Dies Committee would never have to publish a list of Communist sympathizers in Government positions who had contributed the taxpayers' money, from which they have received salaries, to Communist Russia, Spain and Mexico and for communizing the rest of the world.

MONEY

Facts You Should Know

WE COME now to a discussion of debts. First of all, debts are legal or moral contracts to pay a specified number of dollars on indicated dates.

Debts are not physical realities, but they represent mathematical quantities, calling for payment, in the form of dollars, and not specific amounts of wealth. Previous to the rise of capitalism, when a person borrowed a bushel of wheat he contracted to pay back a bushel of wheat. Under our present system, the person who contracts to borrow a bushel of wheat agrees to pay back not in bushels of wheat, but in dollars or cents.

Debt neither rots, deteriorates, or becomes obsolete in the physical sense as does wealth. Debts do not follow the laws of physics, therefore, but the laws of mathematics.

Debts increase in mathematical progression by means of interest which, when it is due, is added to the principal of the dollar debt and thus increases debt itself.

Both mortgages and bonds are a mathematical form of debt. A mortgage is a legal instrument by which its holder may acquire title to property, if the terms under which dollars were loaned are not fully met. A bond is an interest-bearing debt certificate, calling for a definite number of dollars.

Now, bonds and mortgages are not wealth. They are only legal claims to confiscate wealth if the terms under which dollars were loaned are not met. Of course, the interest obtained by the holder of the debts can be used to purchase wealth; i.e., food, clothing, shelter, etc.

All bonds and mortgages are not necessarily based on genuine loans because sometimes these bonds and mortgages are obtained through the creation of fictitious money. It will be remembered that banks bring money into existence by making loans. The banks merely "create" the money by bookkeeping entries.

What, then, is a genuine loan? In making a genuine loan, the lender advances real money which represents a transfer of real purchasing power. For example, if "A" earns $1,000 working at the production and distribution of real wealth, he may exchange that $1,000 for other wealth, or he may abstain from using or possession of this wealth and lend this $1,000 to another party. If "A" lends his $1,000 so acquired, either through production or abstinence, he is a party to the making of a genuine loan.

Genuine loans ought to be for productive purposes. Generally speaking, loans for non-productive purposes are unsound.

Moreover, loans for destructive purposes are evil, such as war loans, for shell holes, mangled bodies. It is not in harmony with Christian principles to destroy anything to begin with, let alone to charge an interest-profit on the money used in causing such destruction.

War bonds represent fictitious loans, the proceeds of which were spent on things destroyed a generation ago. Yet the interest coupons are clipped and used to buy consumer wealth, or are reinvested to buy more debts. The result is that this generation is still paying because the United States was a party to fictitious loans to conduct an unjust war.

Question: **What is debt? Do debts follow the laws of physics or mathematics? What is a bond, a mortgage? Are these latter two instruments real wealth?**

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The Voice Of Congress

Either from the *Congressional Record*, or communications directly to SOCIAL JUSTICE, these expressions of your Congressmen and United States Senators are given such deservedly wider distribution which publication in our columns will admit.

—EDITOR

Congress Holds Key to Recovery

By HON. USHER L. BURDICK
Representative from North Dakota

PEOPLE MUST HAVE homes. Of all the institutions of society the home comes first. The church, the school, the Government are all secondary to that great institution—the home. Unless our people are given an opportunity to make a home for themselves in this great land of plenty, then the whole scheme of government is a mockery.

It is through no fault of their own that farmers and city people are losing their homes at such an alarming rate; it is the fault of this Congress more than anything else.

Just suppose we would make the funds and credit of this Government available to the people instead of to a few who get it free and in turn loan it out at unconscionable rates of interest, what would happen? Loans now averaging 6 per cent could be reduced to 1 per cent, and a farmer who owed $5,000 would have to pay $50 annually instead of $300. Would that make any difference in 50 years?

The program of a better day is all before Congress at this very minute.

Defense Includes Internal Enemies

By HON. ROBERT R. REYNOLDS
Senator from North Carolina

WE ARE SPENDING as much to quiet the unwarranted fear of a foreign enemy as we are spending on all the education in the United States. Our people would be happier and more content with our form of government if their physical needs were given additional care and if our millions of unemployed were provided jobs.

The first defense of any nation is loyal citizens, and they must be backed up not only with education, health, and employment, but with all the resources of a nation developed to the highest stage of perfection.

Annually $10-million are being spent in the United States for Communist activities. The fact is, the auditors for the Dies Committee, after auditing communistic accounts in New York City banks alone, found that $10,164,730 had actually been spent by the Communist Party. It has been conservatively estimated that 78-million copies of newspapers, magazines, and bulletins are circulated in the United States annually in the form of subversive propaganda by the Communist Party, which seeks to overthrow the Government of the United States.

I believe in an adequate national defense, and that adequate national defense should be in the form of defending ourselves from the enemy from within as well as the preparation to defend ourselves from the enemy from without.

State Socialism Trend Is Feared

By HON. DONALD H. McLEAN
Representative from New Jersey

WE ARE WARNED against subversive practices and propaganda. We are told that Communists and Fascists and other organized groups would overthrow our Government by force. Serious as we know that threat to be, there is a more serious challenge beyond it. The danger is that those who are charged with the responsibility of preserving our Government may themselves provide the machinery by which it can be destroyed.

We are today permitting and encouraging weakening practices. The purposes of constitutional restraints are lost sight of. They are either disregarded or there is resort to unique and subtle devices to circumvent them.

The tendency of the time is toward a system which will destroy the sovereignty of the States and render them mere administrative agencies of the Federal Government.

Communist Party Is a Foreign Agent

By HON. LEX GREEN
Representative from Florida

THE VARIOUS "isms" are largely responsible for the present unrest in the world today, and for the existing wars.

Communism, Naziism, Fascism, and atheism are having their sway in the shaping of the destinies of men. From the taint of these "isms" our nation is not free. In the Congress we are doing all possible to control and eradicate foreign "isms" in America. The Dies investigating committee has helped a great deal toward routing these "isms" and informing the American public as to their dangers. In the Dies Committee report recently submitted to Congress, the committee said:

"Hundreds of pages of testimony have established the fact that the Communist Party of the United States can make no more than a superficial claim that it is a political party in the sense in which the American people understand those words. It is, on the contrary, a constituent member of the Communist International, and is its agent in the United States. The Communist International in turn is completely dominated by the Communist Party of Soviet Russia. The committee is forced to conclude that, in practice, the Communist Party is actually functioning as a border patrol on American shores for a foreign power—the Soviet Union."

Exposure Promised on Radical Youth

By HON. FRANK B. KEEFE
Representative from Wisconsin

IT WAS RELIABLY reported in the press that a group of about 1,000 young people met in New York to choose delegates to the American Youth Congress assembly here in Washington. It was further reported that of this group only five voted against a series of resolutions which condemned Finland and gave support to Soviet Russia, thus very clearly demonstrating their interest and affection for the Soviet government of Russia.

The delegates from that meeting came to the meeting of the American Youth Congress; and appearing in the press this morning is this statement, headed:

"Mrs. Roosevelt Defends Communist Rights in Group"—A White House debate, in which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt defended inclusion of Communists in the American Youth Congress, was divulged yesterday on Capitol Hill."

Then follows the report of that meeting held at the White House, to which numerous Members of Congress were invited, and which they apparently attended, because Senator Josh Lee is quoted in this article as being in absolute opposition to their arguments. Senator Wheeler, of Montana, is also quoted similarly as disagreeing with Madam President. The Senator, who is frequently mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate, said this:

"Where will you get with conservatives if we liberals are opposed to you?"

There is the picture. These people came down here from New York after attending a meeting such as I have described and are invited to attend a meeting at the White House where the rights of these young Communists are applauded as being part and parcel, and rightfully part and parcel, of the American Youth Congress. I want the spokesmen for the White House to know that so far as I am concerned I oppose vigorously, as did the Representatives of this body and the Senate who attended that meeting, the inclusion of the Young Communists League as representative of the American youth of this nation. When that matter comes before the House at a future time, I assure you I am going to present the result of a very long investigation on that subject.

I am in favor of the principles of the N.Y.A., but I want it sent out to the country today that there should not be any connection between the N.Y.A. and the American Youth Congress.

Lists U.S. Aid to Soviet Russia

By HON. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN
Representative from Minnesota

JUST WHAT aid are we now giving to Russia?

We in the United States are making it possible for Russia to get $35 an ounce for every ounce of gold that is produced in Russia at a cost of $12 an ounce. We are taking Russia's supply of gold and are paying them a premium of tens of millions of dollars every year. Therefore, instead of making loans to Russia, we have given them outright gifts out of the United States Treasury and from the American people with which to buy war supplies and other materials to destroy our friends in Finland.

What more are we doing to help Russia? We are subsidizing the exports of our wheat and other agricultural commodities, and we are paying bonuses and subsidies to Russia so they may get wheat with which to feed their soldiers and supplement other necessary supplies.

Let Us Ask a Gold Expert

By HON. RALPH O. BREWSTER
Representative from Maine

WE HAVE been hearing a great deal recently about the matter of Russian gold. The Secretary of the Treasury states that he does not know, and is utterly unable to find out, how much Russian gold is being produced or what is its distribution. I want to suggest that if our ambassador in Russia is not able to learn these facts there is within the bounds of the United States now a gentleman who for nine long years up to 1939 was in charge of all Soviet gold production.

Why is this a matter of concern? If it be a fact that this Government has taken $1-billion of Russian gold in the last five years, as is by many asserted, it means that we have not only given that amount of exchange to Russia but we have given the Soviet government a profit of hundreds of millions of dollars. It is estimated that Russian gold may be produced in vast quantities for less than $15 an ounce. Yet we pay $35 an ounce for every ounce shipped to our shores from anywhere in the world. This means that in buying $1-billion in gold the United States gives Russia a profit of approximately $600-million for gold that probably could not be sold elsewhere—certainly not at any such price.

John D. Littlepage is the name of the gentleman to whom I refer, whose book, "In Search of Soviet Gold," reveals the most intimate knowledge of gold production in Russia throughout the last decade.

It is no answer to the suggestion that America has been financing Russia through this period to support this communistic regime to say that all the gold in our Treasury is stamped with the mark of Britain, France, or the Netherlands. This may simply mean that Europe has sold us a billion dollars worth of European gold and replaced that gold with a billion dollars of gold from Russia, to maintain Europe as the international gold broker, which in my judgment is actually the fact.

Mr. Littlepage sought to discover why Russia did not increase its production of gold. He was told by an international authority on finance, as he reveals in the book to which I have referred, that Russia did not dump more gold on the world market because Europe thought the United States was now taking about its limit, and they did not wish to kill this golden goose. These international gold buccaneers have dumped gold on our country until we now have 65 per cent of all the gold to be found in all the world.

I would suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury seek out Mr. Littlepage to tell us a few elemental facts about Russian gold production and distribution, since our Embassy seems unable to ferret out the truth.

I would not say that our novel gold policy was designed to bolster the tottering economy of Communist Russia. That, however, has been one of its unfortunate effects.

Congress Gets Blame for Census of Housing Bill

By HON. DANIEL A. REED
Representative from New York

I BELIEVE THERE is a very grave misunderstanding in regard to the legislation which was passed last August. You will recall that the *Housing Bill* itself was defeated by this Congress. The *Census-of-Housing Bill* was predicated upon the passage of the *Housing Bill*. The necessity for taking this census has already passed. The *Census of Housing Act* was comparatively simple, and you can find in it nowhere any intent or contemplation on the part of Congress to carry an impertinent inquiry into the private affairs of the 30-million homes of this country.

I will say to you that no proposal that has been made in this country within a decade, except the court-packing fight, has aroused such resistance and opposition as this *Housing Census Act* has aroused among the American people. They resent this prying and snooping into their private affairs disclosed by the last few questions. Let me enumerate some of them:

VII. For each owner-occupied nonfarm dwelling unit:
In structures without business containing not more than four dwelling units.

28. Market value of this property:
a. Owner-occupant's estimate of the market value of this property.
b. Number of dwelling units included in this value.

29. Is there a mortgage (or land contract) on this property?
Items 30 to 33 need be enumerated only when "Yes" is entered in item 29.

30. Present amount of outstanding indebtedness:
a. On first mortgage or land contract.
b. On second mortgage and other junior liens.

31. Regular payments required on this first mortgage or land contract:
a. Frequency and amount of regular payments, including interest.
(Enter amount in 1, 2, 3, or 4; or "X" in 5 or 6.)
(1) Monthly payments of.
(2) Quarterly payments of.
(3) Semi-annual payments of.
(4) Annual payments of.
(5) Other regular-payment plan.
(6) No regular payments required.
b. Do these payments include an amount for reduction of principal?
c. Do these payments include real estate taxes?

32. What interest rate is now charged on this first mortgage or land contract?

33. Who holds this first mortgage or land contract?
a. Building and loan association.
b. Commercial bank or trust company.
c. Savings bank (mutual or stock).
d. Home Owners' Loan Corporation.
e. Life insurance company.
f. Mortgage company.
g. Individual.
h. Other.

The regular officials of the Census Bureau did not want to include the objectionable questions, but from some source somewhere pressure was brought to bear to put in those intimate inquiries, and the people resent them. What is more, citizens are under the threat of jail sentence and fine if they fail to answer these questions and answer them truthfully.

I repeat that never since the Court fight have I been so deluged with mail as I have on this *Census-of-Housing bill*. I say to you that for the sake of preserving respect for, and the good name of, the Census Bureau, Congress itself should resist this attempt on the part of some undisclosed influence to use the Census Bureau as a snooping agency under cover of this *Census of Housing Act*.

This House of Representatives is where we shall have to begin to stop this invasion of personal liberty. Of late there has been a tendency on the part of the departments to so construe acts of Congress as to misrepresent to the American people the real intent of Congress. Had there been read to the Congress of the United States the questions set forth in this proposed questionnaire the *Housing Census bill* never would have passed.

Money Monopoly Caused Depression

By HON. WILLIAM LEMKE
Representative from North Dakota

WHAT WAS THE CAUSE of the depression—the catastrophe of 1929?

It was caused by the monopolization—not of the wealth of the country, but of the medium of exchange—the monopolization, in the hands of a few financial monarchs, of the money of the country—the unit of exchange.

This was brought about by skillful manipulation of the currency, by gambling in stocks and bonds and the necessities of life. It was brought about, first, by virtually doubling the money in circulation through the Federal Reserve Banking System during the war, and then by a cruel, brutal, and inhuman deflation, by virtually cutting the money in circulation in two.

By money I mean both actual and credit money.

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Labor Board Threatens Freedom of the Press

Says Henry Ford's Right to Express Opinion Is 'Qualified' by Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Freedom of speech and freedom of the press, two of the most treasured rights of American citizens, are being torn on the rack by the National Labor Relations Board.

They can be rescued only by action of the United States Supreme Court in nullifying a board order directing the Ford Motor Company to cease distribution of literature airing Henry Ford's views on labor unions.

Probably since the infamous *Alien and Sedition Laws* of John Adams' administration, a more serious challenge to traditional American freedom has not arisen.

The board decision in the Ford case demonstrates, more eloquently than any charges made by critics of President Roosevelt, that the New Deal is no respecter of the *Constitution of the United States* when its theories conflict with that great document.

Article I of the *Bill of Rights* provides specifically that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; *or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press;* or the right of the people peacefully to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Board Ruling Would Silence Employer

Despite that guarantee in the fundamental law of the United States Government, the Labor Board, a New Deal agency entrusted with administration of the *Wagner Labor Relations Act,* has seen fit to abridge freedom of speech. On its own authority it has amended the *Bill of Rights* by attempting to restrict Mr. Ford's right to express his personal opinions regarding employer-employe relationships.

The board defends its dictatorial ukase with the absurd argument that employes' right to unionize and bargain collectively would be useless unless employers' rights of freedom of speech in regard to unions is qualified."

In other words, the board seeks to do precisely what Congress is forbidden to do under the *Constitution.* Because pamphlets distributed by the Ford Company at its Somerville, Mass., plant allegedly contained "statements of propaganda which disparage or criticize" labor unions, the board has revised the *Constitution* to outlaw such remarks. Although the Ford literature clearly conceded the employes' right to join unions if they chose, the board maintains the pamphlet was "coercive," a contention which would appear to be refuted by the pamphlet itself.

Since when has it become illegal for an American citizen to express an opinion about anything so long as he avoids obscenity, libel, slander or treason? Since when have labor unions become sacrosanct and above criticism?

Noteworthy is the fact that the board dismissed other charges alleging that Ford officials interfered with the distribution of union literature. Thus, it is evident that while union leaders were permitted to disseminate their union propaganda, a perfectly

HENRY FORD

legal right, Mr. Ford was prohibited from voicing his convictions relative to labor organizations.

Less Freedom Than Communists

SOCIAL JUSTICE is not defending Mr. Ford's labor policies. It espouses clean, honest, American unions to further the interests of the laboring man. But it also believes that any employer is entitled to express freely his opinions on unions without being hailed into court for alleged violation of the *Wagner Act.*

Attorneys for the Ford Company have announced they will carry their defense of Mr. Ford's constitutional right to the Supreme Court. In a statement to newspapers Frederick H. Wood, Ford counsel, pointed out absurdities of the board order by emphasizing that "advocates of Communism and other revolutionary doctrines" are accorded free speech in this country, but Mr. Ford is not.

Mr. Wood obviously has an incontrovertible argument. Communists avowedly are dedicated to the overthrow of American democracy. Their actions and the subversive propaganda they spread originate from godless Soviet Russia. Yet no governmental body has so much as intimated that their freedom of speech should be curbed.

"It is held," Mr. Wood told newsmen, "that even when outside organizers were threatening to bring about lawless sitdown strikes in the Company's plants, it was a violation of law to 'criticize' or 'disparage' them. The order is unjustified by the facts, not authorized by the statute and an invasion of the constitutional right of free speech."

Ruling Suggests Dangerous Precedent

It is not inconceivable that the board, if successful in silencing critics of unions, would try to broaden the scope of its power by forbidding criticism of the *Wagner Act* or of the board's decisions. That would be but a short and logical step.

Of course, the history of the *Alien and Sedition Laws* proves the unconstitutionality of such procedure and shows what a violent wave of public resentment would ensue. Nevertheless, the board's present Ford decision is little removed from that extremity.

The *Sedition Law* was enacted by the Federalists to stop attacks of the Republican press against the *Alien Law,* passed June 25, 1798. Under provisions of the latter, the President had authority to deport, without giving reason or without trial, any alien he considered a dangerous or suspicious person. "The Republican press," says Elson's *History of the United*

(Continued on Page 18)

Insurance Companies Are Nation's Big Farm Owners

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, by admission of its manager of farm loans, is the "largest farmer in the United States."

"We own more farm land than anyone else," Metropolitan's Glenn D. Rogers told the Temporary National Economic Committee during questioning concerning operations of insurance companies.

Besides holding mortgages worth $74-million on 13,000 farms, the Company owns 7,531 farms, embracing about 1,430,000 acres and valued at approximately $79,800,000, Rogers said.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has maintained consistently that the independence of American farmers is in jeopardy. These figures certainly corroborate that contention.

Commenting on testimony of foreclosure practices presented at the hearing, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, chairman of the Committee, declared the "individual farmer is being swallowed."

The Committee was told that intense competition among insurance companies for farm mortgages after the World War was responsible for the large holdings of the 26 leading companies, which now own more than 1½ per cent of all the nation's farms.

Norman J. Wall, Department of Agriculture economist, testified that in 1934, 9 per cent of all farm foreclosure sales were made by insurance companies.

Commerce Dept. Figures Dispute Hull Argument

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While New Dealers accused opponents of the Hull Reciprocal Trade Program of distorting statistics to discredit the State Secretary's pacts, the Department of Commerce released figures showing the increase in imports during 1939 was four times greater than the rise in exports.

All staunch Administration-ites, as well as many hitherto recalcitrant Democrats, have demanded renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act when it expires next June. They base their argument on the contention that the program has stimulated export trade, promoted "good will" and has not been detrimental to American agriculture.

Commerce Department figures, however, reveal that while exports increased $82,904,000 last year, imports rose $357,830,000.

Republican Congressmen have joined with farm leaders in denouncing the pacts on the ground they have encouraged importation of cheap foreign agricultural commodities which compete with domestic producers and tend to depress home markets.

In support of their stand they presented statistics recently disclosing that agricultural exports have fallen more than $104-million since the Hull program became effective. Imports of foreign farm commodities, however, have increased $68-million, they asserted.

Gold Revaluation Proposal Points Way to Prosperity

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Revaluation of gold at $41.34 an ounce and printing new currency on that basis in order to retire interest-bearing Government obligations is proposed in a resolution introduced in the Senate recently by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma.

Drawn and adopted by the National Agricultural Conference, the measure is designed to solve the fundamental problem of American agriculture, which, it points out, is not one of over-production, but of under-consumption due to lack of sufficient purchasing power.

By increasing the value of gold and circulating more money, the 1926 commodity price level—the goal of agriculture—could be reached, the resolution explains. After that a fair price level in the best interest of the national welfare could be maintained, it declares.

Complementing the gold and currency proposals, the resolution urged that "uneconomic and destructive taxes be repealed or lowered so that there may be an incentive for capital to be put into immediate constructive use."

The National Agricultural Conference is an organization representing farmers, laborers and small business men, and includes as members some of the most prominent farm experts in the nation. Edward E. Kennedy, long an advocate of the Cost-of-Production plan for agriculture, is president.

Inasmuch as agriculture is the nation's basic industry, the Conference resolution declares, there can be no real economic prosperity in the United States until farmers receive prices at least equal to those of 1926. Showing the inequitable distribution of national income, the Conference pointed out that although about 26 per cent of the country's population live and work on farms or in rural communities immediately dependent on farms, that 26 per cent received less than 8 per cent of the total national income in 1939.

Contributing greatly to this deplorable condition is the loss in recent years of many foreign markets which once afforded a considerable portion of the farmers' income. To make matters worse, imports have increased. The resolution takes note that in 1939 "more than $1-billion of agricultural products were permitted to be imported into the United States to compete with the products of our farmers."

This occurred under sponsorship of State Secretary Hull, who insists vigorously that his reciprocal trades have not harmed American agriculture.

The New Deal A.A.A. program is scored roundly in the resolution, which emphasizes that "after 7 years of co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in their A.A.A. and curtailing production program, prices now received by farmers are far below the cost of production, in consequence of which many of them are unable to pay interest, debts and taxes, and are otherwise without purchasing power."

Partially responsible for the inadequate purchasing power suffered by the general public is the tremendous tax load, described in the resolution as taking 25 per cent of the entire national income. The huge national debt of more than $42-billion, it explains, accounts for the need of these burdensome taxes.

Setting forth the soundness of its proposal for circulation of more currency, the Conference document recalls that the United States has more than $18-billion in gold and more than $1,800,000,000 in silver; that despite this great reserve less than $7,400,000,000 of currency is in circulation.

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(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine.—EDITOR.)

Mother Britannia's Suicide?

TO THE EDITOR:

Our mother country England, having egged Poland on to commit hara-kiri, is herself now preparing to commit suicide. This makes me, an American of British lineage, very sad. But what makes me mad is that Mother Britannia expects us to commit suicide with her, when it is written in the book of nature that the mother is expected to die first.

Some twenty-odd years ago, assisted by various and sundry inveigled allies, she committed a murderous assault on her grandmother Germania, and, leaving the old lady for dead, abstracted nine-tenths of her land and money.

Greatly to Britannia's surprise, grandmother Germania recovered, and her efforts to get back her land and commerce have resulted in bad blood in the Saxon family.

Mother Britannia now claims about fifteen million square miles of territory, nearly one million of which she "took" from her grandmother, Germania, while the latter lay in the hospital (with less than a fifth of a million square miles left to her name).

Britannia, who never gives up a foot of soil or pays a war debt, now proposes to kill her grandmother, starve a million innocent children, poison-gas a million men and women, young and old, shoot five million others, and wind up her career in a blaze of blood and horror such as the world has never known.

By a secret will she is understood to bequeath all property and survivors of both camps into the tender care of her divorced third husband, "Red" Russo.

Her unsuspecting, disinherited son, sometimes known as "Uncle Sap," reluctant to join the suicide pact, merely says, "I will furnish the guns and gas for the murders."

—H. D. Americanus

New York, N. Y.

Arrangement Not Clear

TO THE EDITOR:

I believe that the Dies Committee is accomplishing a major piece of work in exposing Communism in the United States. I sincerely wish this Committee would make an investigation into "the March of Dimes" to the White House each year for the purpose of fighting infantile paralysis.

I have read letters from Minnesota sufferers who are victims of infantile paralysis and have been refused aid from the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. I also know of two unfortunates from Wisconsin who wrote letters asking for admittance for treatments and the replies to their letters stated: "Please do not come unless you have $2,000.00."

Tens of thousands of people have sponsored and attended the President's Birthday Balls. Is this a hoax, perpetrated upon the compassionate-spirited citizens of the United States?

I also believe the American people should know if it is true that over the signature of the administrator of the Warm Springs Foundation, the assertion is made that no receipts from these "Birthday Balls" have been received during the past three years.

I believe this is a matter which the American public should know.

—Alice Daggitt

Laurence, Kansas

Tune in WLAW

TO THE EDITOR:

Because very few in Merrimac Valley have been able to get the programs since Station WLLH ceased broadcasting Father Coughlin's discourses, I think it would be advisable to notify your readers that Station WLAW has these programs on the air from 4 to 5 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time.

We in Lowell and Lawrence are doing all in our power to notify them by radio and press.

A great number of listeners have lost heart because of their inability to receive it from Station WAAB.

—Chas. Adams

No. Chelmsford, Mass.

After Fr. Coughlin, What?

TO THE EDITOR:

Attempts to villify Father Coughlin will increase with his power to defeat evil. As we hear his charges against the falsity of the New Deal, and the hypocrisy of so-called "democratic" movements, we must agree that Father Coughlin was right.

What would happen to Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln if they were here to try and show up the hypocrites of 1940? No man may expect to stand up for real American principles without meeting the vile attacks from renegade Americans, and he could not count on support from vast numbers that know little and care less about real Americanism.

Tragic proof was shown in the sad life of Senator Borah, one of the last of the great Americans. He knew that the hypocrites were pushing him into the corner with "love and kisses," while they destroyed the country he was so worthy to serve in more exalted capacity.

The success of professional politicians in dragging America into the poverty, debt and tax system of Europe, brooks no delay in unmasking the hypocrites that work under the mask of Americanism.

If the great Americans were alive today, they might not always agree with Father Coughlin, but could they fail to applaud and support his efforts?

After Father Coughlin—what?

—Truth

Buffalo, N. Y.

It's Up to Congress

TO THE EDITOR:

The February 12th issue carried an article by Mr Crossman stating that by taxing idle land into production, our unemployment situation would be solved.

Land with labor applied to it has produced abundantly as evidenced by the Government purchasing surplusses of corn, wheat, cotton, etc. So what is the sense of forcing the vacant fields into production by taxing them when we have already accumulated surplusses from the land now in use? Mr. Crossman's suggestion wouldn't dismiss poverty or help unemployment.

America's problem is in the distribution of goods produced. To solve these problems, we must understand what caused unemployment.

In 1929 there was a contraction of credit money, the calling of loans by our commercial banks. This operation took billions of dollars out of circulation and as a result, the pockets of the American people were gradually emptied and their purchases curtailed. Eventually, men were dismissed by their employers because the decrease in purchasing produced the inevitable — decreased production and unemployment.

Our present unjust money system is responsible for the suffering, and Congress must replace this system with an honest, constitutional one, administered for the benefit of all the people.

This is the cure for unemployment and faulty distribution.

—Joseph Fitzpatrick

Malden, Mass.

Skeptic Wavering

TO THE EDITOR:

From reports in the Cleveland newspapers, I gather that the Jewish Rabbis object seriously to a Christian Front, and that they are attempting to "dictate the policy of the Catholic Church."

It is all right, apparently, when Jews organize to protect their "minority rights," but all wrong when Christians attempt to protect themselves against the ever-growing threat of atheistic Communism.

It is "all right," too, when Rabbi Wise and his Communist-contributing son tour the country in behalf of "Jewish aims"—no criticism is in order—but when Father Coughlin approves of Christians banding together, he is "un-American, un-Christian and intellectually dishonest."

Father Coughlin is the best friend the Jew has in these United States. He has asked all religious Jews to join with Christians in the fight against atheistic Communism, a movement that is against all religion, Christian and Jewish alike.

It is high time that Christians realize that no Jewish help will be forthcoming in this fight against Communism and that every effort will be made to destroy any attempt on the part of Christians to put forth a united front to destroy this evil.

It has been said that Communism is Jewish in origin and control. I have been a skeptic, but the attitude of organized Jewry certainly makes one suspect that these accusations may be true. I have yet to hear Communism denounced by any authoritative Jewish source.

—Jeff A. Green

Cleveland, Ohio

Wanted: a Christian Front

TO THE EDITOR:

I cannot understand how Father Coughlin expects to put the sixteen principles of Social Justice into effect, if a Christian method of organization, or action, is omitted. I cannot understand the opinion that the N.U.S.J. failed.

Up to the present we have made no honest effort to perfect a Christian organization in harmony with the Church, as founded by Jesus Christ, to put into effect the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Some Christian method of organization must be found in harmony with the Church as established by Jesus Christ. Whether we be triumphant or under persecution, we must carry on, cost what it may.

I am positive if we make an honest effort we will succeed with the help of God.

—E. J. O.

Chicago, Illinois

'Social Justice' Ahead

TO THE EDITOR:

I was looking over my back issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, and in the issue of January 24, 1938, across the top of page 7, are these words: *"Stalin and Hitler in Secret Deal."*

As I read the article it told about the anti-Semitic purge of Soviet Russia, and still further in the same article, in bold type, are these words: "Perhaps before long Hitler and Stalin will reach an agreement."

Is this not proof of SOCIAL JUSTICE giving the flash a year and a half before it happened?

Was Walter Winchell sleeping!

—Alice Billings

Dorchester, Mass.

College Youth Following Fr. Coughlin

TO THE EDITOR:

The arrest of the 17 young "traitors" caused quite a stir among the Catholic college students of this city.

We students come from families of comfortable circumstances, and have had neither the time nor the opportunity to observe and ameliorate the plight of those who are entrapped in the vicious economic stagnation that is slowly killing America, the land that will soon be our heritage.

The seizure of these men, one of whom, Edward Walsh, is a former classmate of mine, has awakened many of us from our lethargy.

The fact that an agency of the Federal Government could accuse young men of Walsh's fine character, and stifle the truth by holding the men at enormously high bail, shows that there is something very rotten going on in Washington.

What we collegians consider far worse is the fact that a Government should be allowed to become so inefficient that men like Father Coughlin are necessary. It is a sad commentary on these proud United States when it begins to lose the faith of its young men.

Father Coughlin is growing with ever-increasing velocity in the minds of the thoughtful and truly patriotic collegian, not that we accept all his teachings. However, in the absence of any other suitable leader, we find Father Coughlin alone to promulgate the doctrines that will save America from Socialism, Communism or Naziism.

—Henry F. X. Hession

Brooklyn, N. Y.

A German Viewpoint

TO THE EDITOR:

I read in your issue of February 5th, a letter captioned *"Cross versus Swastika."* It is excellent! Right to the point, honest, accurate, current in every detail and stripped of Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy. It tells the story or present-day Germany better than anything else on the subject that I have read.

Germany, as compared to the Western democracies, is still the most Christian nation. Its churches are filled to capacity by its faithful, irrespective of any differences existing under Hitler between the philosophies of historical Christianity and national Socialism.

The German people have a very great deal to be thankful for to Hitler and his regime, no matter what our Anglophile, servile press may think or say to the contrary.

—Roman Heyn

Westport, Conn.

Moscow 'Protection'

TO THE EDITOR:

Mayor LaGuardia of New York has seen fit to have issued a questionnaire in order to determine how many policemen are members of the Christian Front. He claims that it is being done for their own protection.

If Mr. LaGuardia is interested in learning why so many policemen have joined the Christian Front, I would refer him to the September 11, 1939, issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine. In this edition, there was started a series of articles exposing the attempts of Mayor LaGuardia and Paul J. Kern of the Civil Service Commission to sovietize the New York police department.

He might also remember when Mr. Kern tried to inaugurate a soviet spy system in the Civil Service Department which would grant promotion to a worker who would spy on his fellow-workers.

I think the police department could get along very nicely without the Moscow type of "protection" offered by Mr. LaGuardia.

I have yet to hear of any policeman making a speech like LaGuardia's at the World's Fair praising atheistic Soviet Russia.

—John Kenny

Brooklyn, N. Y.

'Economic Barbarian'

TO THE EDITOR:

Recently there appeared in our local paper, a letter in which the writer brands Father Coughlin as an "economic barbarian."

This person wants the Dies Committee to investigate the un-Americanism of the radio priest. It is quite evident that the gentleman has never taken an interest in the unsound conditions surrounding us on all sides or he has not been interested enough in the welfare of this nation to read the dictatorial bills that this Government has attempted to enact into law.

Because Father Coughlin is telling the truth about these bills, he is condemned as un-American.

America will learn when it is too late.

—Andrew A. Fogarty

West Haven, Conn.

Defends Versailles Treaty

TO THE EDITOR:

The repetition by SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine that the Versailles treaty is responsible for Hitler is tiresome.

In reference to the Versailles treaty we are asked to remember the following: The reparation sections were fantastic, but they had been abandoned before Hitler himself entered office. Even before they were abandoned, a vast amount of capital flowed into Germany in the form of foreign loans; and to a great extent, Germany used these foreign loans to make reparation payments, and then defaulted on the foreign loans.

Germany lost territory to France which was indisputably French; she lost to Poland territory that was predominantly Polish in population; she lost her colonies to the Allies, but the colonies were so poor in natural resources that the trade of all of them put together amounted to only one-third of one per cent of Germany's own commerce. Compared with the standards which Germany herself had set in these matters, particularly with the treaty she dictated to a defeated Russia at Brest-Litovsk, the Versailles treaty was a model of fairness and generosity.

The German murders in Poland, their calculated inhumanity, bestiality and cruelty aroused righteous indignation throughout the world.

Father Coughlin untiringly denounces Russian Communism. He denounced persecutions in Russia, Mexico and Spain. The Poles of America expect him sincerely to denounce German Communism and take up the cry of the Holy Father against bloody persecution of Poles in Poland.

—Edward Sketuski

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor's Note: **The denouncement you call for was made by Father Coughlin in every reference he has made in pulpit or radio to the invasions of Poland. And he was not content to condemn Germany alone, but extended his condemnation to the invasion and persecution of Soviet Russia as well. Not content with voicing his sympathy for the persecuted Poles, Father Coughlin personally contributed $1,000 to the cause of Polish relief.**

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Birth Control Cult Claims It's Popular

Sanger-ites Would Cut Population to Make 'Prosperity' for Dwindling Nation

ALREADY FORGED to so many alleged "liberal" and Leftist platforms that it has practically lost all meaning, the name "democracy" is now being distorted to further the godless cause of artificial birth control.

Under the euphemistic title of the "National Committee for Planned Parenthood," a group of prominent Americans, led by Margaret Sanger, is trying to extract $289,117 from generous individuals in sympathy with violating the natural law of God.

The Committee's appeal for funds is made in behalf of Birth Control Federation of America, Inc., an organization formed last year by merger of the American Birth Control League with the Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau. As an incentive for prospective contributors, the Committee calls special attention, in its booklet, to the fact that "gifts made to the Birth Control Federation of America, Inc. may be included in the allowable deductions for contributions in computing Federal income tax."

Accompanying its boast that the Federation has 553 clinics serving more than 270,000 women, the Committee's literature falls into several palpable errors of fact, which are either deliberate deception or are the results of pagan, "liberal" thinking.

Federation Claims 'Moral Backing'

Foremost of these misstatements is the assertion that child spacing—presumably by means of artificial birth control as fostered by the Federation—has moral backing. Artificial *birth control does not have moral backing*, because birth prevention is contrary to the law of God.

The Federation flatly ignores the fact that the primary purpose of marriage is the procreation of children; that God gave his creatures generative powers for that purpose; and that thwarting the functions of nature by unnatural means is immoral. Only by *natural* means is birth control permissable under moral law. Taking advantage of sterile periods, or observing continence, is not a "frustration of nature by artificial methods." Hence it is not morally wrong. But employment of contraceptives is.

Error No. 2, possibly inserted to catch the host of shallow thinkers who respond readily to anything that sounds "democratic," is the unqualified assertion that medically-guided knowledge of birth control should be "available to everybody" in a democratic country.

"The birth control movement has a democratic aim, and it has been financed on a democratic basis," the Committee's propaganda states. "To anyone interested in true social progress, and in constructive philanthropy aimed to solve human problems at their source, the planned parenthood movement offers an immediate opportunity. Here is a genuinely democratic cause, in the interest of everybody."

Cult Enthusiasts Ignore Consequences

Will the new "cultists" explain how birth control is "democratic"? Will they please undertake to prove their broad, unsupported claim that birth control constitutes "true social progress?" And will they dare to elaborate, with their pagan philosophy, on their thesis that birth control can "solve human problems at their source?" How can they justify the proposal to make birth control information "available to everybody?" Do the birth controllers not realize the effect such a program would have on the nation? Do they not know the result would be utter promiscuity among the country's morally undisciplined youth, or do they care?

Lastly, the committee makes the bald assertion that the federation "has won public acceptance." If true, that is a sad commentary on the morals of 130-million persons in the United States of America. SOCIAL JUSTICE not only questions the allegation, but declares with equal vehemence that this federation *has not won public acceptance.*

There are, for example, more than 22-million Catholics in the country, not one of whom can approve, sponsor or practice artificial birth control if he wishes to be faithful to the teachings of his religion. Aside from these there must be millions of Christians and religious Jews also who frown on the use of contraceptives on moral and physical grounds.

Medical authorities are in violent disagreement with birth control exponents, declaring contraceptives injurious to physical health. So how then do the Sanger-ites arrive at their conclusion that their Federation has "won public approval"?

Because of declining birth rates and decreasing death rates, the United States is becoming a nation of "oldsters." From 1915 to 1936, according to the *World Almanac*, the national birth rate fell from 25.1 to 11.5 per 1000 population. Meanwhile the death rate was reduced from 14.1 to 11.5. The Department of Commerce Bureau of Census reports that in 1930, 58.8 per cent of all families had no children under 10 years of age; 38.8 per cent had no children under 21.

If these rates continue in their present proportions a solution of the current distressing economic problem will be more difficult than ever.

Population 'Peak' Put at 145-Million

The Bureau of Census points out, "If it were not for the decrease in the national death rate, the deaths this year would have exceeded the births and, without immigration, our population would already have reached its peak. But as it is, the peak may not be reached before 20 or 30 years and, according to present trends, our peak population at that time should be around 145-million. From then on, unless trends change, there will be a gradual decline.

"These great changes—slowing up of population growth; reduction of youth ratio; increase of age ratio and decrease of city birth rate to rural birth rate—are of vast significance as affecting the future of the nation. The vast increase of increment through 150 years has been a direct result of population growth. Expanding population and resultant expanding values added safety to investments in land and buildings and commercial ventures. An increasing number of prospective customers resulted in a market of constant expansion of business because *people are markets.* The optimism of pioneer business men was inspired by the assurance of a growing clientele. Today's timidity in the field of business development may, therefore, have a close relationship to the prospect of a static condition in population."

That was the Bureau of Census of the United States Department of Commerce speaking, not SOCIAL JUSTICE.

If the aims of this group are to help the poor "who have too many children to support adequately," they might expend their energies for distribution of national income on a more equitable basis so the oppressed poor will have sufficient purchasing power.

The Sanger-ites at present are championing immorality to accommodate an immoral economic and financial system. **Instead of correcting one wrong they advocate another to justify it.**

Avoidance of Interest

(Continued from Page 12)

Benedict XIV on Usury

As late as November 1, 1745, Benedict XIV in an encyclical addressed to the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops and the Ordinaries of Italy re-stated the doctrine of usury in the following language:

"The sin which is called usury and which has its peculiar seat in the contract of 'mutuum' (a loan of things meant for immediate consumption) consists in this, that from the loan for consumption, which of its own nature requires that only so much as was received should be returned, the lender desires that more be returned to him than the borrower received, and therefore contends that some gain, over and above the principal, is due to him merely on account of the loan.

"Wherefore, all gain of this kind, which is in excess of the principal, is illicit and usurious.

"Neither will it avail towards wiping out this artful stain to say that the gain is not excessive, but moderate, not great but small; nor to say that he from whom the gain is demanded only because of the loan for consumption, is not poor but rich, nor to say that he will not leave idle the sum loaned for consumption, but that, to increase his fortune, he will spend it most advantageously by buying new lands and by engaging in gainful business.

"For whoever, when once a sum equal to the debt has been repaid, is not ashamed to exact something more from the borrower on account of the mere loan, which has been repaid by the equal sum, such a one stands convicted of acting against the obligation, imposed by a loan for consumption, which requires equality between the sum lent and the satisfaction for it. And therefore, if he has accepted, he will be bound to restitution by communtative justice, which has for its purpose, as far as human contracts are concerned, to preserve inviolately everyone's equality and to restore it completely when impaired.

"However, by the above it is not denied that there can possibly exist together with the contract of a loan for consumption certain other titles, not innate and intrinsic to the nature of a loan for consumption, generally speaking.

Encyclical Forbids Taking of Usury

"From these titles there can arise a reason for rightfully demanding something more than the principle due as the result of the loan for immediate consumption, Neither is it denied that one may often rightfully put out and expend his own money by means of other contracts entirely different, by nature, from a loan for consumption, and this, whether to acquire a yearly income or also to conduct a licit trade and business and to obtain honest gains thereby.

"But, just as it is certain that, if equality is not preserved for everyone in the many different contracts of this kind, whatever is taken over and above what is just, pertains, if not to usury (by the very fact that simple or mitigated loan for consumption is excluded here) yet certainly to some other injustice which carries with it the burden of restitution; so, if everything is rightly done and carried out according to true justice, there is no doubt that there will be in these same contracts many ways and means both of preserving and increasing among men trade and lucrative business for the public good.

"For it should be foreign to Christian minds to think that prosperous trade can flourish by usury and other similar injustices; since we learn the contrary from the very word of God: 'Justice exalteth a nation: but sin maketh nations miserable.'

"But it must be diligently noted that some falsely and rashly persuade themselves that there are always found and are everywhere on hand either together with a loan for consumption, other legitimate titles, or, excluding the loan for consumption, other just contracts, by means of which titles or contracts one is always allowed to accept a moderate interest over and above the principle as often as money, grain, or other things of that nature are entrusted to one.

"If one things thus, he, without doubt, is going contrary not only to the divine Scriptures and the judgment of the Church on usury, but also to the common sense and natural reason of men.

"For this, at least, cannot escape one that man in many cases is bound to aid another by a plain and simple loan for immediate consumption, for Christ the Lord Himself taught: *'From him that would borrow of thee turn not away';* and that likewise in many circumstances, there can be room for no other true and just contract but the loan for consumption.

"Whoever, therefore, wishes to look to his conscience must first diligently ascertain whether there co-exists some other just title with the loan for consumption or whether there be another just contract different from the loan for consumption, by means of which the gain he seeks may be rendered free and clear of all stain."

This is a direct quotation from the famous encyclical *"Vix Pervenit"* of November 1, 1745. Thus does Benedict XIV review the varied principles enunciated throughout this series of articles on usury.

From the days of the ancient Hebrews, at least until the reign of Benedict XIV (1745), the immorality of collecting interest on a loan was taught.

Good British Joke; Not a White Man, Only an American!

(Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE)

LONDON, ENGLAND—The British Empire talks two languages these days — one for home consumption; one for propaganda abroad.

An example of the former is the recent speech of Malcolm MacDonald, British Colonial Secretary, before a group of Oxford University graduates on February 17th. Relating an anecdote about a cannibal who preferred black to white meat, "because white meat is too salty," Mr. MacDonald said that the cannibal later qualified his statement by adding *that he had really never eaten a white man, "only an American!"*

Even though they aren't "white men" in the eyes of his fellow statesman, Lord Lothian and a score of British lecturers have lately been overworking themselves flattering Americans with oily speeches about the Empire's morality and righteousness and British friendship for the United States.

Quite the ooziest Lothian speech to date was that last week to the Virginia legislature, assembled at the historic capital of Williamsburg. George Washington, the British ambassador said without cracking a smile, was "one of the founders of the British Commonwealth."

"From that successful rebellion (the American Revolution)," said Lord Lothian, "has sprung not only the United States, but modern Britain!"

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Storm Over Police Quiz Not Ended

(Continued from Page 1)

"No such questionnaire was given to the workers in the city relief agencies who know what the Workers Alliance means.

"No such questionnaire was given to the city employes in the sales tax or any other division . . .

"For the affront to the Christian people of the city of New York and for the insult to the noble men of New York's Finest, Mayor LaGuardia should offer a full and complete apology. *Nothing else will make me believe that this whole proceeding is not the most un-American, anti-Christian act that has ever been committed in this city.*"

The *Brooklyn Eagle* reported that the LaGuardia OGPU investigation followed protests to the Mayor against alleged police membership in the Christian Front, brought by the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, and "other organizations engaged in combatting anti-Semitism." Thus, it would appear that the New York police investigation was instigated to placate certain anti-Christian groups. But Mayor LaGuardia in his report takes full responsibility for the inquiry.

The LaGuardia-Valentine inquisition was conducted as a formal poll of the police membership. The policemen were summoned to headquarters, given white cards upon which four questions were printed. They were forced to fill out these cards in the presence of a superior officer, and were warned that if they told anything but the truth they would face "departmental action."

First of the four questions was this blunt interrogation:

"Are you a member of the Christian Front, or any organization connected with the Christian Front?"

The second was equally blunt:

"Have you ever been a member of the above organization?"

The third and fourth questions were "sops," included merely as an excuse for asking the first. They were:

"Are you a member of any subversive or Communist, Bund, or Fascist club or organization? If so, state which."

The insult to Christianity and Americanism is magnified in the manner in which the questions were asked. It is plain the "department" —that is Mr. LaGuardia—was interested solely in ferreting out primarily the Christian Front membership.

If police authority, discipline or effectiveness were menaced by Communist or Bundist activity, *why was not the investigation undertaken within the last five years?* Communist and Bundist organization active and sabotage have ripened into threatening proportions in that time, yet no investigation was sought or begun. There was no murmur of protest from Mayor LaGuardia or the Police Commissioner regarding possible police membership in these organizations.

If the mayor were interested in ferreting out anti-Semitism in police ranks, why was he not forthright enough to ask the question: *"Are you anti-Semitic?"*

In its ideals, principles and program, the Christian Front contains no note of anti-Semitism, anti-Protestantism, or anti-anythingism, save an unrelenting opposition to evil-doing in government, society, politics and civil life. An examination of the Christian Front objectives will demonstrate this.

Fr. Coughlin's Radio Stations

At the request of many persons interested in the Sunday broadcasts of Father Coughlin, renewed recently for another year, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith reprints the list of stations over which the talks may be heard at 4 p.m. (E.S.T.), unless otherwise indicated.

ALBANY, N. Y.—WABY	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.—WCAO	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.,—WBAL	8-9
BRIDGETON, N. J.—WSNJ	4-5
BUFFALO, N. Y.—WGR	4-5
CINCINNATI, O.—WCKY	4-5
CLEVELAND, O.—WGAR	4-5
DES MOINES, IA.—WHO	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJR	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJBK	7-8
ERIE, PA.—WLEU	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WHBY	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WTAQ	7-8
HAGERSTOWN, MD.—WJEJ	4-5
HAMMOND, IND.—WHIP	4-5
HARRISBURG, PA.—WKBO	8-9
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—WIBC	4-5
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—WKZO	4-5
LAWRENCE, KAS.—WREN	9-10
MADISON, WIS.—WIBA	4-5
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—KSTP	4-5
NEW ALBANY, IND.—WGRC	9:15-10:15
NEWARK, N. J.—WHBI	4-5
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—WTEL	Monday 7-8
PITTSBURGH, PA.—WJAS	4-5
READING, PA.—WRAW	4-5
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—WSAY	4-5
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—KFEQ	4-5
ST. LOUIS, MO.—WEW	4-5
WILKES-BARRE, PA.—WBAX	4-5
WORCESTER, MASS.—WORC.	4-5
WOODSIDE, N. Y.—WWRL	9-10
AUGUSTA, ME.—WRDO	4-5
BANGOR, ME.—WLBZ	4-5
BOSTON, MASS.—WAAB	4-5
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—WICC	8-9
FALL RIVER, MASS.—WSAR	4-5
GREENFIELD, MASS.—WHAI	4-5
HARTFORD, CONN.—WTHT	4-5
LACONIA, N. H.—WLNH	4-5
LEWISTON, ME.—WCOU	4-5
MANCHESTER, N. H.—WFEA	4-5
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—WNBH	4-5
NEW LONDON, CONN.—WNLC	4-5
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—WBRK	4-5
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—WEAN	8-9
WATERBURY, CONN.—WATR	4-5

Plane Makers

(Continued from Page 7)

figure that by maintaining their present production schedule and speeding up the production of planes for them in America, they will soon be able to equal the German supply of 9,000 first line ships and about the same number of outmoded or obsolete training ships.

American plane producers are extending their productive facilities by new building, new equipment, increased personnel, increased working hours, etc., in order to fill the orders placed by foreign governments as well as the U.S. Government which has ordered 6,000 planes. Some airplane manufacturers have concentrated on the manufacture and delivery of planes destined only for America.

It seems that the Allies' Purchasing Commissions have concentrated on buying only airplanes and war materials. All other needs, agricultural and industrial, have been supplied by their own colonies and dominions.

Labor Board Threatens Press

(Continued from Page 15)

States, "denounced the law as unconstitutional since it denied trial by jury and usurped a power belonging wholly to the states."

To muzzle the vicious Republican criticism of the Federalists and their Alien Act, the Sedition Law was passed, providing for fine and imprisonment for anyone publishing "any false, scandalous, and malicious writings against the Government, Congress or President, with the intent to defame them, bring them into contempt, etc. . . ."

Although the *Alien Act* never was enforced, the *Sedition Act* was. Matthew Lyon, veteran of the Revolution and Republican Congressman from Vermont, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to 4 months in jail for publishing a letter criticizing the Government for its "ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation and selfish avarice." Two newspaper editors also were fined and imprisoned for remarks about President Adams and Alexander Hamilton.

While the scope of the N.L.R.B. ruling is not so wide as the vicious *Sedition Law* it is a germ of the same disease. Its objective is to silence all who disagree with it.

Now let us see how "coercive" the literature distributed by the Ford Company was. Explaining why he believes his employes are better off without unions, Henry Ford is quoted in part as follows: "I have never sought to prevent our men from joining any association—religious, racial, political or social. No one who believes in American freedom would do that. When our men ask about unions, I give them the same advice as when they ask about any other schemes that are always being aimed at men's wages. I say to them: 'First, figure out for yourself what you are going to get out of it. If you go into a union, they have got you, but what have you got?'

"We think our men ought to consider whether it is necessary for them to pay some outsider every month for the privilege of working at Ford's. Or, whether any union can do more for them than we are doing."

If that statement is coercive, then free speech is a myth. No man in America need agree with Mr. Ford's distrust of unions. Even though he stood alone in his opposition to labor organizations it nevertheless would be our duty as real Americans to concede his inalienable right to free discussion of them. This is not Mr. Ford's fight exclusively. It is not a labor union fight at all. It is a fight of every American, for on the outcome depends the degree of freedom all of us may have in the future.

The League of the Little Flower Requests you to pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."—Romans 15:30

DECEASED

CALIFORNIA
Mrs. Mary Evers — *San Francisco*

CONNECTICUT
Leo Wall — *Bridgeport*

ILLINOIS
Thomas P. Flemings, Sr. — *Chicago*
Dr. George P. Frost — *Chicago*

INDIANA
John Ed. Dugan — *Indianapolis*
Dr. J. M. Byler — *Warsaw*

IOWA
Timothy Ryan — *Peosta*

MASSACHUSETTS
Francis W. Kelly — *Cambridge*
William Joseph O'Brien — *Cambridge*
Rev. William Finick — *Concord*
Mr. John Hussey — *Lynn*
William J. Brady — *Uxbridge*
Mrs. Ellie T. Daly — *Westfield*

MICHIGAN
William Loftus — *Detroit*

MINNESOTA
Miss Teresa Donohue — *St. Paul*

NEW JERSEY
Daniel A. Kelly — *Orange*

NEW YORK
Mrs. Elizabeth White — *Brooklyn*
Harry Francis McLean, Jr. — *Franklin Sq., L. I.*
Mrs. Ed. L. Barnett — *Jackson Heights, L. I.*

OHIO
Mrs. G. Roalofs — *Cleveland*
Dr. H. Ellwood Schedine — *Lima*

PENNSYLVANIA
W. C. Higgins — *Bradford*
James Pearson — *Harmarville*
Mr. John Cannon — *Philadelphia*
John Thorwart — *St. Marys*

RHODE ISLAND
Alban P. Reynolds — *Providence*

FOREIGN
Mrs. Anne McDonald — *Montreal, Canada*

ILL

CONNECTICUT
Patrick C. Burke — *Litchfield*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Rosanna Hurley — *Washington*

ILLINOIS
Miss Matilda M. Raef — *Newton*

INDIANA
Mrs. Alphonse Sorg — *Hoagland*
Clara Klein — *Sellersburg*

KENTUCKY
Mrs. Catherine Lenahan — *Newport*

MARYLAND
Mrs. Elise Olsen — *Baltimore*

MASSACHUSETTS
Mrs. Mary O'Neil — *Pittsfield*
Sarah A. Wentzell — *Somerville*

MICHIGAN
Lloyd Cox — *Detroit*
John Krause — *East Detroit*
John Maher — *Highland Park*

MINNESOTA
Donald Peterson — *Hamel*
Mrs. Murray — *Minneapolis*

MISSOURI
Preston Hornsey — *Potosi*
Thornton Murdock — *St. Louis*

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Mr. Frank Parent — *Claremont*

NEW YORK
Mr. Martin — *Bronx*
Mrs. Mary C. Burke — *Geneseo*
Mrs. J. Gosker — *Glendale, L. I.*
Mrs. John Nelson — *Southampton, L. I.*

OHIO
Miss Clara Bachscheder — *Cincinnati*
Anna Geyer — *Cincinnati*
Miss Bertha Muehauser — *Cincinnati*
Anna Neuneuer — *Cincinnati*
Helen Schick — *Cincinnati*
Mrs. John Walters — *Cincinnati*
Francis Wiltman — *Cincinnati*
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Mattimore — *Toledo*

PENNSYLVANIA
Martin A. Slade — *Gettysburg*
Mrs. A. Pancoast — *Philadelphia*
Miss Nora Sheehan — *Philadelphia*
Joseph W. Borne — *Reading*

RHODE ISLAND
Miss Bridget Fitzgerald — *Providence*

WEST VIRGINIA
Mr. Van Camp — *Paden City*

WISCONSIN
Mrs. Elmer I. Broeren — *Forest Junction*
Mrs. Louis Schlingen — *Madison*

FOREIGN
S. MacDonald — *Nova Scotia, Canada*

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

Benefits: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

Obligation: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

Privileges: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Fees: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed _____ dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

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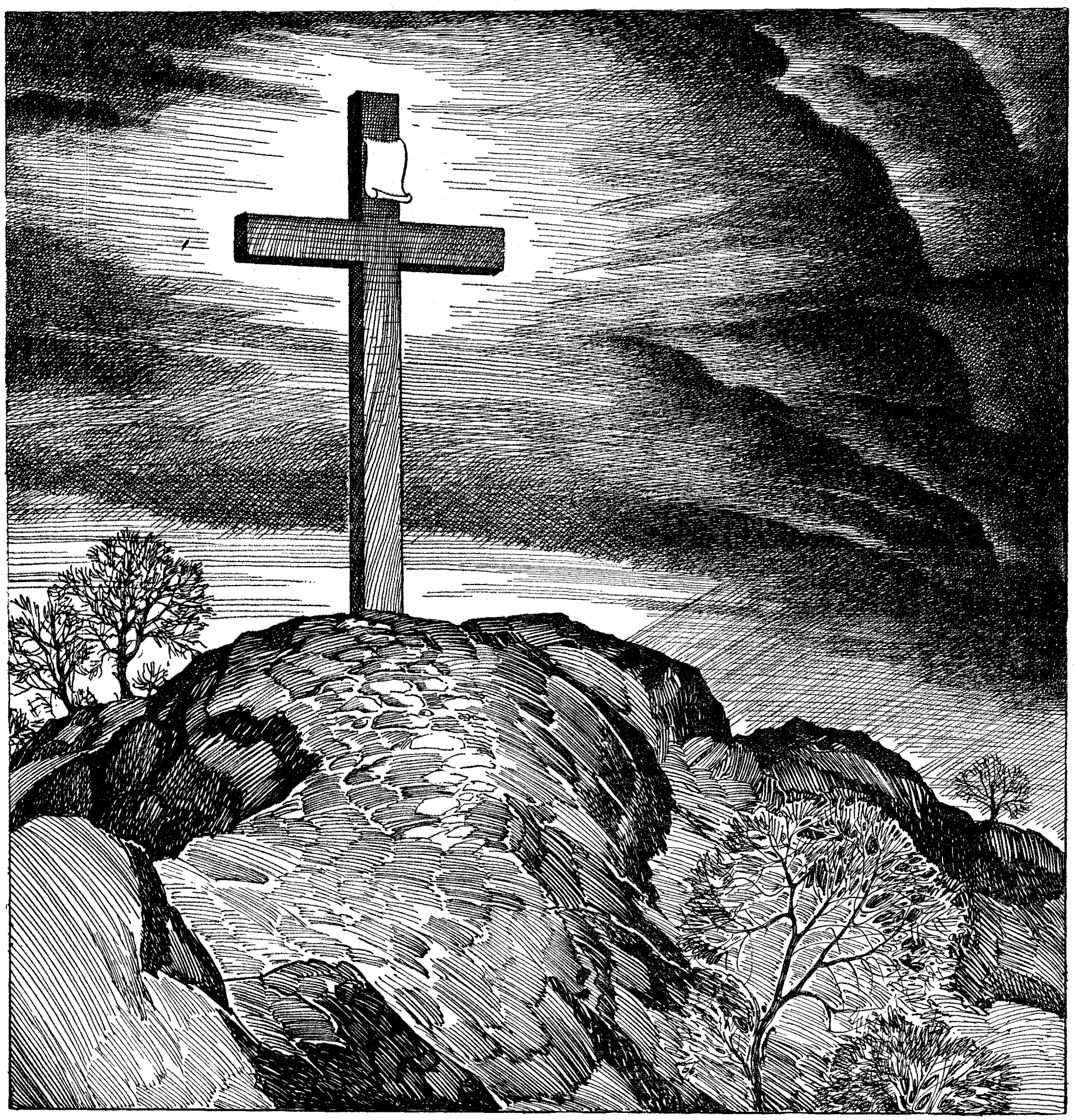

In This Sign America Shall Conquer

The United States is Christian in concept and national thought. Its heritage is Christian. Its laws are founded upon Christian precepts.

There are forces at work which would change all this. They would root from out America the Christian doctrine of human liberty and establish a regime of slavery.

They would destroy the individuality of Americans and make of them automatons, cringing before the will of an atheistic dictator.

They would blot out forever the idea of God and Christ Crucified. In its place they would inculcate in the mind of Young America the theory of materialistic naturalism.

These forces can be checked only by militant followers of Christ in America. Catholics and Protestants alike must be made to realize that, as Christians, they must unite in a mighty phalanx against atheism, the common enemy.

Against formidable odds, Father Coughlin continues his attack on the forces of anti-Christ. In this task he needs the good will and financial aid of all American Christians.

Thousands have already donated to the Broadcasting Fund.

Thousands of others must do their part if the broadcasts are to be continued.

Only in the Sign of the Cross can America be saved from the blight of godlessness and loss of human liberty.

Surely you want to help. Then do so by contributing from $1 to $20. Do so today.

* * *

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
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I wish to contribute to the 1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before March 4 and on or before April 4.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

KEEPING U.S. OUT OF WAR IS BIGGEST SENATE FIGHT

NYE OF NORTH DAKOTA ALWAYS IN FOREFRONT OF BATTLES FOR PEOPLE

IN THEIR INSPIRED zeal to provide for this country a system of government truly representative of the people, the founding fathers set up a bi-cameral legislature with representation by population, and also by states.

In the more than a century and a half that has passed since then, "liberalism," as a political force, has moved outward from the populous East to the sparse plains and mountains of the West; upward, from the House of Representatives to the United States Senate.

And out of the West and into the Senate has come Senator Nye, a truly great liberal, representing the humble state of North Dakota, but more than that, representing the people of the United States.

Gerald P. Nye was born in Hortonville, Wisconsin, in 1892, and moved to North Dakota after establishing himself as a small town newspaper publisher. His first publication venture at Hortonville was followed with similar ventures at Creston, Iowa, and Fryburg and Cooperstown, North Dakota.

In 1924, Mr. Nye was defeated as an independent candidate for Congress. It was his first and last electoral defeat. The following year he was appointed to the Senate, and the year after he was elected to the short and long term. He was re-elected in 1932 and 1939.

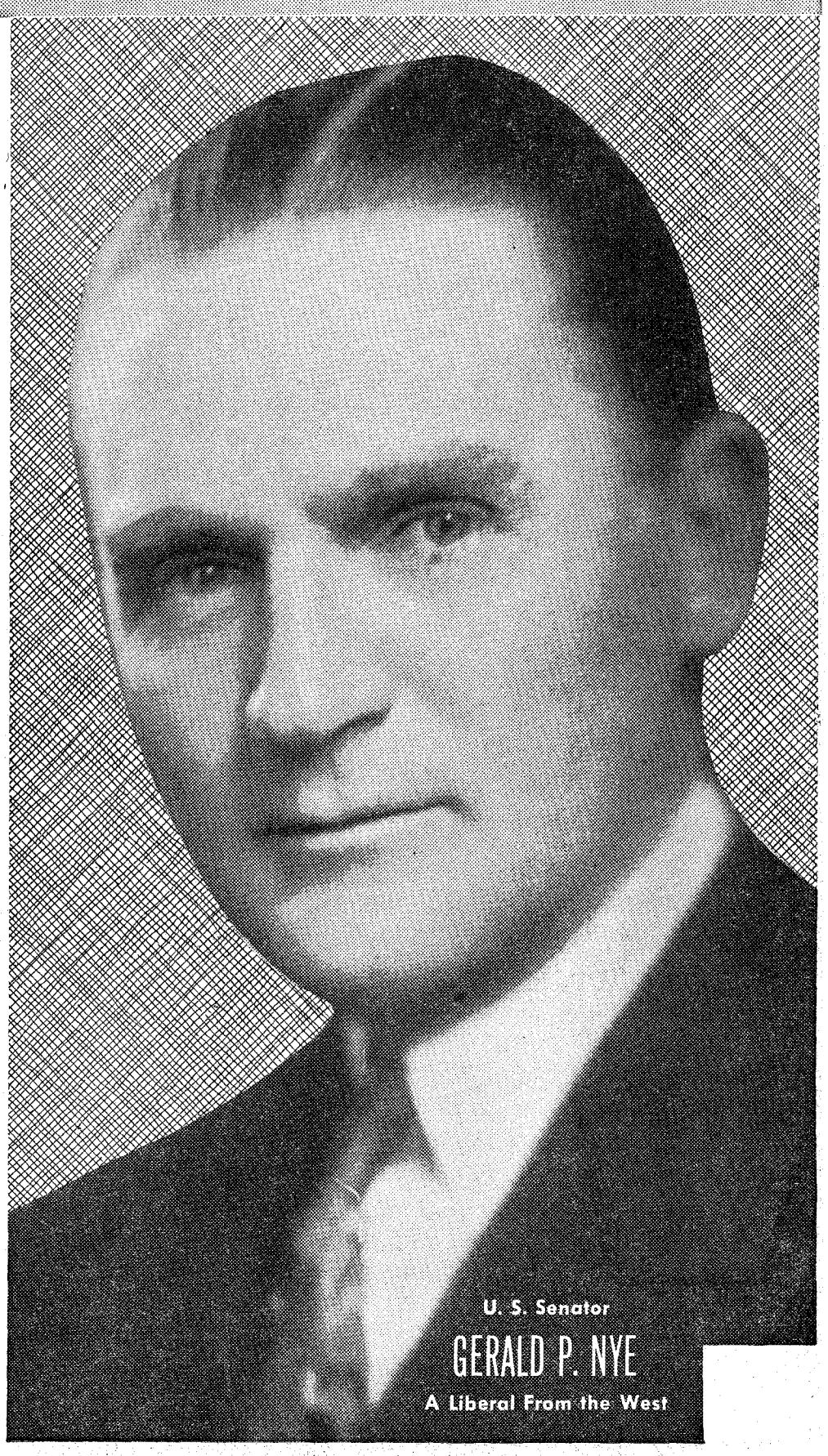
Senator Nye is one of the nation's outstanding authorities on the causes of war, and a keen student of the methods prescribed for avoiding it. His objective now is to put his knowledge and experience to practical effect in insulating the United States from the intrigues of Europe in the present war.

In searching the causes of war, Senator Nye made a thorough study of the part played by the munition makers. His ample knowledge on this subject precipitated a sharp break in Senate tradition when he, as a member of the Republican minority, was named to head an important special committee of the Senate, in a Democratic administration.

This was the special Nye Committee investigating the operations and practices of the munitions industry in the United States.

Senator Nye's greatest fight, however, was in connection with the *Nye-Sweeney Central Banking Bill*, which he co-authored with Representative Martin Sweeney of Ohio. Senator Nye is recognized as a distinguished Senate student of money and banking.

The North Dakota Senator fought valiantly on the side of the people in the battle over the World Court, the ill-advised attempt to pack the Supreme Court, the dictatorial Executive *Reorganization Bill*, the farm moratorium measure, and numerous labor enactments. But his greatest fight lies just ahead—the unending fight to keep this country out of European war, when sinister forces in government, diplomacy, business and internationalism are bent upon getting us in.



Harris & Ewing

Closing Date for 40,000 Bonus Period IN GREAT 'FORWARD AMERICA' CONTEST

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